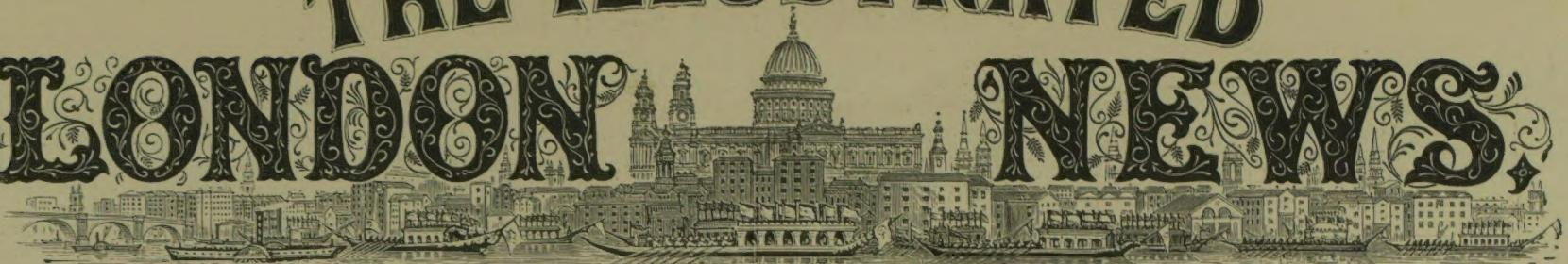


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



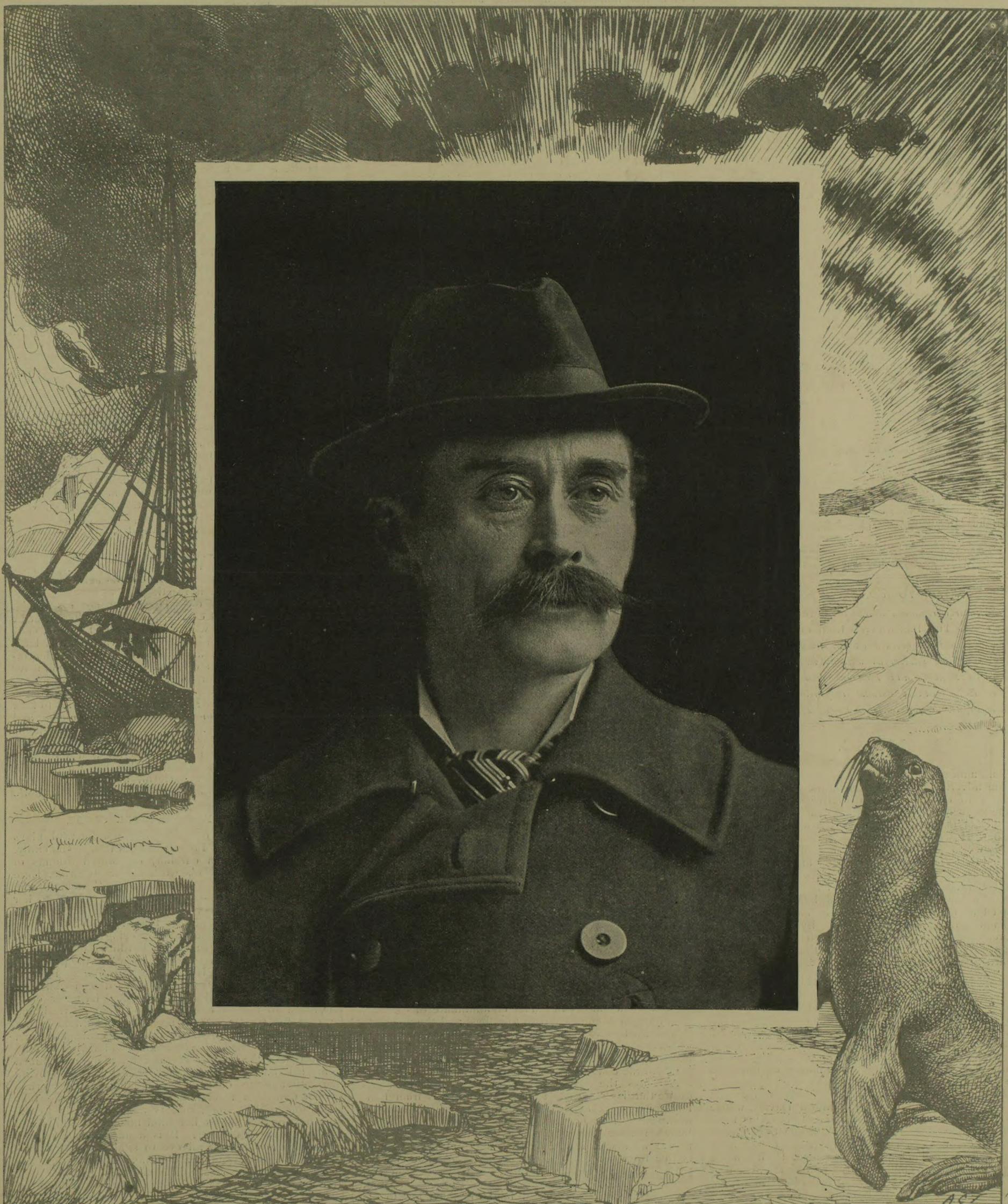
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909.

SIXPENCE.

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"HAVE MADE GOOD AT LAST. HAVE THE OLD POLE": COMMANDER PEARY, WHO HAS NAILED THE STARS AND STRIPES TO THE NORTH POLE.

It was an extraordinary coincidence that, after so many years of successive Arctic Expeditions, two messages announcing the discovery of the Pole by separate explorers should reach Europe within a few days of each other. It was also a remarkable coincidence that Commander Peary should have reached the Pole almost exactly a year after the date given by Dr. Cook, the latter's date having been April 21, 1908, and Peary's April 6, 1909. Everyone will congratulate Commander Peary on his success, for he has devoted many years to the task, and shown the utmost gallantry and perseverance. His achievement places beyond doubt the right of the American flag to fly at the North Pole. The news of his success came in his picturesque telegram to the Associated Press: "Stars and Stripes nailed to the North Pole." While to his wife he wired in homely phrase: "Have made good at last. Have the old Pole."

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MUSIC.

THE autumn season is well on the road to us. Already the advertisement columns in the daily papers are beginning to display their attractive announcements, and the concert-halls are filling up their vacant dates. Caruso is to make his much-discussed appearance at the Albert Hall on Saturday next, and the following Saturday will find M. de Pachmann at the Queen's Hall. Another interesting announcement is made by Messrs. Chappell, who have retained the services of Miss Maggie Teyte for a couple of months. This young English singer, of whom so much is expected, has been for some time past at the Opéra Comique, in Paris, where she has made a reputation for herself. By the way, it is rumoured that Mme. Melba will return to town for the next grand season. It was thought that she would not be heard again in London before 1911.

Hereford has celebrated the hundred-and-eighty-sixth Festival of the Three Choirs. Gloucester and Worcester are the other cities associated with the Festival, which enjoys this year the patronage of the King, the Queen, and the Princess of Wales. Dr. G. Robinson Sinclair, who wields the baton for the seventh time at Hereford, has succeeded in presenting a programme that combines a certain number of novelties with such old and well-tried friends as the "Messiah," "Elijah," and Haydn's "Creation," which, like the poor, are always with us. Dr. Walford Davies, whose song-cycle, "Noble Numbers," is perhaps the most important of the novelties presented, is one of the most reliable of our modern composers, and one of the most painstaking workers in the cause of music. He has made the services in the Temple Church remarkable, even for London, and he writes nothing that lacks inspiration and scholarship. Mr. Granville Bantock and Mr. Frederick Delius are among the most prolific of our serious modern writers, while Sir Edward Elgar, whose pen would not seem to have been very busy of late, has been represented on the programme at Hereford by his "Apostles" and his Symphony. The best oratorio singers in this country are probably the best in the world, and nearly all of them have been heard at Hereford.

THE MEANING OF BUDDHISM.

BY FRANCIS J. PAYNE.

(Financial Secretary, Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland.)

BUDDHISM, like Christianity, appeals to mankind at large, without distinction of age, rank, colour, or sex, and fulfils to nearly five hundred millions of the teeming peoples of Far-Eastern Asia much the same function as Christianity does to Europe and America of to-day. The founder was born in or about the year 560 B.C., near Kapilavastu, in the Nepalese Terai, in the celebrated Lumbini Garden. His father was Suddhodana, the chieftain of a petty semi-republican tribe known as the Sakyas, who were settled to the north of the modern Basti and Gorakhpur districts of the North-West Provinces. The young prince grew up in wealth and ease, surrounded by all that can make life dear, and was married to the daughter of a neighbouring chief. His mind, however, continually brooded on the transiency of existence, and obstinate questionings arose as to the cause of old age, sickness, and death, the lot of all sentient beings. One night he arose, left his sleeping wife and child, and sallied forth to solve the riddle. He frequented great teachers, but "evermore came out by the same door as in he went." In spite of the severest penance he failed to find the solution, and at last, consenting to take nourishment, pursued the Middle Path, and saw in a flash of inspiration the cause of human suffering. He returned to the retreat of some of his old ascetic friends, preached the good news to them, and converted all and sundry, including kings, generals, merchants, and householders. He died about 483 B.C. at Kusinara, not far from Bettiah, on the Gandak River. His body was cremated, the ashes being divided with great pomp and splendour among eight favoured claimants.

Not only images and calcined bones, but other relics of the Buddha were venerated. In the records of the ancient state of Fou-nan, now Cambodia, it is stated that in 539 A.D. envoys went to the Emperor of China offering the gift of a hair of the Buddha, 12 ft. long; and in the great Shwe Dagon at Rangoon a hair of the Master is still preserved. At Adam's Peak, in Ceylon, now the Holy Land of Buddhism, is a large footprint, too big to be human, but in the eyes of the faithful a veritable cast of the Master's foot.

Most famous of all, perhaps, is the celebrated tooth at Kandy, preserved at the Dalada-Maligawa, or Tooth Palace, formerly a part of the palace of the ancient kings, and overlooking the Kandy lake. Ancient tradition held that he who possessed this precious relic was destined to be master of Ceylon, and throughout Cingalese history this tooth has been most jealously guarded. It is, in appearance, a piece of bone, brown, polished, and smooth, two inches long, and half an inch in diameter. It rests in the heart of a great golden lotus-flower, which is, in turn, enshrined in six or seven splendid gold caskets crusted with precious stones. The outer casket, about a foot high, is constructed like a stupa, much the same as a tiny model of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the whole is kept behind iron-barred gates which can only be opened at the express command of the Governor of the island. Thrice every day drums are beaten and music played to remind the faithful of the presence of the relic, and each year, ten days before the August full moon, at the Perahera festival, the relic is borne in its caskets on the back of an elephant around the city before the assembled multitudes, who spend the day in great rejoicings. The history of the relic is peculiar. In 1284 Marco Polo reports having seen it, and describes it as "great and thick." The Portuguese reached Ceylon in 1505 and 1517, and up to 1561 pursued their conquests. The tooth passed from one petty king to another, and finally, we are told, fell into the hands of Dom Constantine of Braganza, who carried it to Goa. The King of Pegu vainly offered the sum of £50,000, but the religious zeal of the Portuguese Governor overcame all pecuniary scruples, and the tooth was pounded by the Archbishop Dom Gaspar in a mortar, thrown into a crucible of live coal, and coal and ashes were taken into a boat and cast into running waters. A medal was duly struck to commemorate the event. The Cingalese aver, however, that the Portuguese obtained a counterfeit, and in 1589 Wickrama Bahu, King of Kandy, restored what purported to be the original tooth to its ancient shrine.

What are the main teachings of Buddhism? Casting aside as useless all speculations as to a Creation, Providence or First Cause, the Buddha boldly tackled the question of moral responsibility as it affects man here and now. First of all are the Four Holy Truths—

Birth, old-age, death, union with the unloved, separation from the loved. All these are sorrow, and they are the lot of every living being.

The cause of this sorrow is that craving which leads from birth to birth, the desire after the gratification of passion and the satisfying of the senses.

When once man can reduce or annihilate this desire, then happiness comes and sorrow flies, and the means to this end is the Noble Eightfold Path—Right understanding, right aim, right speech, right action, proper livelihood, right effort, wise recollection, and right meditation.

"All the constituents of being are subject to suffering," says the book, and again, "Whoso conquers desire that is difficult to subdue, sorrow slips from him, like water off a lotus-leaf. From lust springs sorrow; from lust springs fear. Whoso is wholly free from lust knows neither sorrow nor fear." The Eightfold Path is the means of attaining that state in which a man is free from temptations, and by it he advances on the path of holiness towards Nirvana, which is not extinction, but that state in which a man is free from lust, hatred, and delusion. But few could fulfil the good law to the uttermost, and the Buddha early devised for the lay-disciple the Threefold Refuge, in the Buddha, the Law, and the Order; and the Five Precepts, which bound the follower to abstain from killing, stealing, lying, lust, and intoxicating drinks.

As the law of cause and effect reigns supreme, each man is now enjoying the fruits of merit or demerit

in past lives, and is now laying the foundation of happiness or misery hereafter. There is no soul but Karma (character or potentiality), and this it is which produces re-birth from life to life. (In this respect the Buddhist idea of re-birth differs from that of Pythagoras or the Brahman, who conceived an ego-soul which reincarnates.) Everything in nature is on the move, all constituted existence is subject to change, and the feeling of this change is what man calls sorrow. The three keywords of the faith are transience, regret, no-ego. The greatest Buddhist virtue is therefore Love, love to all that breathes, and this is most eloquently voiced in the beautiful "Metta Sutta"—

"Whatever living beings there be, be they feeble or strong; long or short, minute or vast, visible or invisible, let them all be happy-minded. . . . As at the risk of her own life a mother watches over her only child, so also let a man exert illimitable goodwill towards all beings." From these beliefs arise an objection to a meat diet and abstinence from alcohol among the stricter Buddhists, and regulation of these habits among the less strict. Buddhism contains no "commandments" which it is perdition to break, but appeals to all its followers to look within.

N.B.—The number of Buddhists in the world, given over our Illustration of the Relic of Gautama Buddha, is taken from Sir Monier Monier-Williams' book on "Buddhism," and is opposed to the calculation of many other European writers on the subject, some of whom place the number at as many as 500 millions. —EDITOR.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

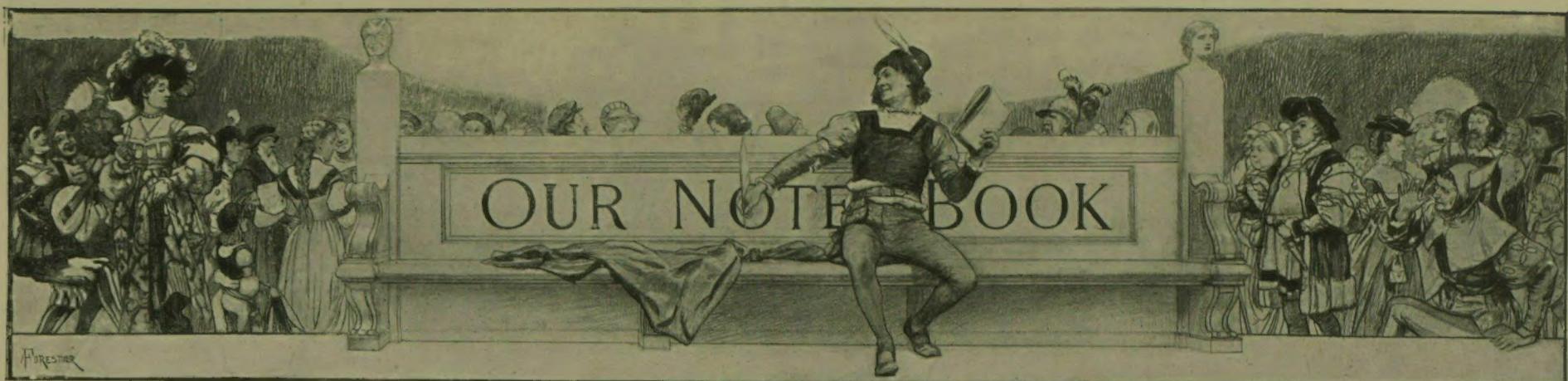
SIR A. PINERO'S TRAGEDY, "MID-CHANNEL," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

DEFINED in bald outline, Sir Arthur Pinero's newest play may be called a tragedy of childless marriage. But it is also much more. It is a searching analysis of the conditions that make for selfishness and therefore unhappiness in the "smart set." It is also a study of the sort of circumstances which cause a married couple to drift apart when they have reached mid-channel—the period of middle age. Finally, it is a play the characters and development of which are throughout supremely natural and lifelike. Zoe Blundell and her husband are restive in double harness. He has been all for money-making and social advancement, and has insisted that they shall not be burdened with children; she, with an instinct for maternity thus balked and a hysterical nature thus accentuated, has grown petulant and full of reckless moods that provoke her husband to explosions of temper. Obviously, there needs but little additional friction to make them part company, and this they insist on doing, despite the intervention of a mutual friend, who preaches a sound philosophy of the give-and-take of marriage. The upshot of their separation is disastrous. Zoe, as frail and helpless a victim of destiny as was ever Iris Bellamy, surrenders to the passion of a youth with whom she has flirted—a cad in grain—and her husband consoles himself with the affections of a mercenary beauty. When their optimistic go-between, Peter Mottram, arranges for a meeting between them, Theodore can pardon his own lapse, but not his wife's. And so Zoe, who has cut herself off from her lover by advising his marriage with one of her girl friends, ends her difficulties by throwing herself down from this lad's windows into the street far below. This seems but an arbitrary conclusion to the story, and certainly does not solve the difficulties of either man. What else but misery for both can result from the inevitable inquest and the scandal it must involve? But if the play seems to lack artistic completion, and sends us home disquieted and questioning, and conscious we have mixed with ignoble people, and have enjoyed no spiritual uplifting, it is wonderfully impressive in its stagecraft and its observation of life; while the acting of Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mr. Lyn Harding, Mr. Maturin, and Mr. Lowne is worthy of a play which has but one equal in its author's whole series of dramas—"Iris."

"MADAME X.—" AT THE GLOBE.

"Madame X—" is one of those murder-trial plays always popular with French dramatists. Generally, such pieces have been carefully elaborated dramas of sensation, and M. Bisson's work follows the rule. Here we have the case of an "unfortunate" woman who has killed her paramour to prevent his betraying her for money to her former husband. That husband she hates, because he turned her from his door when she came pleading for pardon after proving unfaithful; too late the stern man repented his hardness, but this fact, though it is explained to the audience in the prologue, she does not know. Her son, whose illness brought her in those far-off days to his father's door, is made by an extravagant coincidence to be the barrister commissioned to defend her when she is put on trial; and perhaps the most poignant scene of the drama is that in which she learns from the dock her counsel's name. From that time she is doubly anxious to hide her identity and preserve the silence she has all along maintained in his behalf. But the eloquent speech in which by an inspiration he hits on the true explanation of her crime breaks down her resolution, and in the end she tells something of her story, and is acquitted, only to die after her son has shown her filial affection and induced her to forgive his father. It is a manufactured story, constructed wholly with an eye to situation and ending with a long-drawn-out death-scene. But the play has many effective episodes. The heroine figures largely, and indeed Miss Lena Ashwell, as her representative, has an extremely exacting part. But the actress is always at her best in interpreting feminine hysteria, and she has one cry in the course of this melodrama that pulls at one's very heart-strings. Others who share the honours of the acting with her are Mr. Sydney Valentine, excellent all through as the grim husband, and Mr. Arthur Wontner, who delivers the barrister's speech with admirable point and real emotional power.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE finding of the North Pole is a really suitable subject for a column such as this, because it cannot possibly matter a rap to any reasonable human being whether it has been discovered or not. It is a safe and soothing subject; there is no heat about the North Pole. Certainly people have killed themselves trying to find the North Pole; but that does not make the matter particularly serious; they have killed themselves trying to find a fox. A fox is a much more solemn and sacred affair than the Pole; it is alive, and runs about, while the Pole (I think) keeps still; but I am not a scientist. What the people in question were really hunting was neither the Pole nor the fox, but fun; a philosophical abstraction. I do not sneer at Polar explorers; I admire them as I do all romantic lunatics. But it is really funny to hear men of science gibe at those superstitions which hold sacred the words of a prophet or the blood of a martyr, and then talk quite seriously about killing whole shiploads of human beings in order to find an object which isn't there when you get to it, and which is already in the maps in the only place where it could ever be useful.

If it be true that Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos have found the place, there is something very gratifying in the thing having been so silently and simply done. Everyone was saying that the North Pole would be discovered in an aeroplane—one felt inclined to say a motor-car. The people in motor-cars (steadily relapsing into barbarism) have already assumed the costume and appearance of exceptionally ugly Laplanders. They already wear furs and snow-goggles, and look as if they were shuffling along to spear a walrus. There should be splendid running and no stop-watches on some of the immense ice-plains; and if the friction melted the ice and the motoring section of the upper classes disappeared with a shriek, I daresay we should get on somehow. But I am led astray by these sweet and alluring images. I was remarking on the plainness of Dr. Cook's performance and apparatus. So far from doing it in a flying-ship, he did not even do it in a ship. Two legs, which most of us possess; two dogs, which are easily procurable; and two Eskimos (which form no part of my present equipment, but which, no doubt, one can find in plenty if one knows where to look) were the six instruments of his success. I feel almost inclined to discover the North Pole myself, on the principle that what man has done, man may do. But I fear there is a logical gap in that maxim; it does not allow for the idea of initiation. One cannot go on finding out something too many times, or one gets found out oneself. With a sigh, I take off my snow-shoes and countermand the order for Eskimos. We were considering the quiet and almost casual way in which Dr. Cook walked in, as if at an open door. I wonder if it has ever been done by anybody else—by somebody, perhaps, who was unable to appreciate what he had done? If three men and two dogs can find the Pole on their fourteen feet, the Pole may have been found in the Stone Age. It is hard to see why any sufficiently obstinate Icelandic captain or North American

Indian should not have discovered the Pole without knowing it. But, of course, in this case knowing it is everything; the Pole is by no means an exciting place unless you know it is the Pole. It is no good to do it without knowing it. The best way of all would be to know you had done it without doing it; but that, alas! is impossible.

It is odd to notice in this age of machines how often the machines fail and the old methods succeed. It may be observed, for instance, in the art of murdering

close quarters, as they might have been effected against Elizabeth or Oliver Cromwell. Lincoln, Garfield, Carnot, McKinley, Elizabeth of Austria, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Sir Curzon Wyllie were all murdered in the simple and old-fashioned style.

I hasten to assure the members of the Geographical Society that I do not class together morally the acts of aiming at the North Pole with a compass and aiming at a fellow-creature with a gun. But they are both desperate acts requiring a good or an evil courage, and it is interesting to note in both cases how far an elaborate equipment hinders or helps. The truth is, I fancy, that in every enterprise the apparatus is perfected at the expense of some swiftness or simplicity. Science invents conveniences by design and inconveniences by accident. When we take our luggage about with us, we say we are taking our necessities; but the Romans were at least as wise when they called them "impedimenta." If a Ceylon pearl-diver, naked and holding his breath, had to wrestle on the ocean floor with a scientific diver in full uniform of iron and plate-glass, I am not at all sure that the naked diver might not get the best of it. However this may be, I am sure there can be no doubt about the issue if an aeroplane (like Jacob) had to wrestle with an angel.

It is this that covers with considerable difficulty the comparison between the happiness of humanity in different ages or different lands. Macaulay and the old optimistic Whigs were quite satisfied with saying that the meanest artisan now has conveniences that were unknown to kings. But they forgot that very often the modern conveniences only mean things made to meet modern inconveniences. An artisan can go to a scientific steam-laundry and have his linen collar restarched; if you call that convenience. But if Gurth the Swineherd had been made to wear a starched collar he would have fallen on his knees and implored his lord to lift the burden and give him his brass collar back again. A refined gentleman of Queen Anne's reign could have the luxury of being shaved with scented soap. But a gentleman of Queen Elizabeth's reign could have the greater luxury of growing a beard.

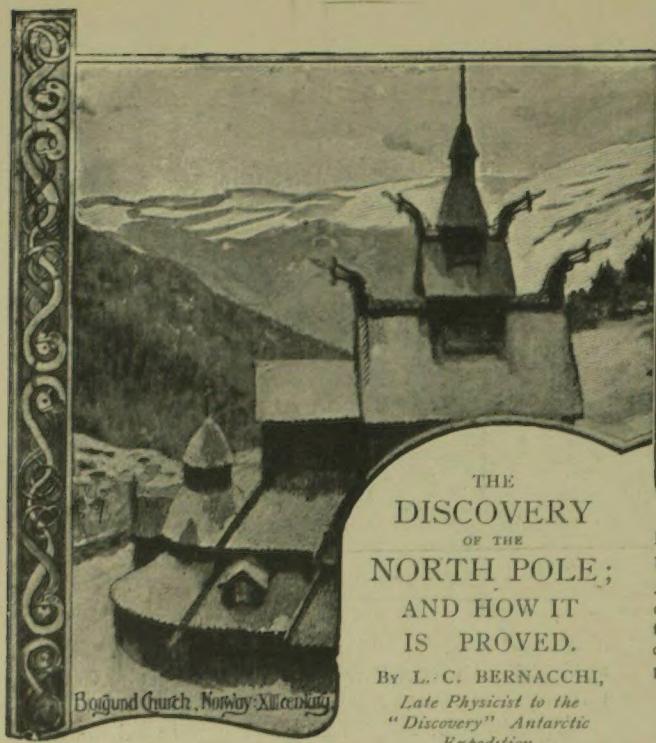


Photo. Laurberg, Copenhagen.
FROM BEAR-SKIN TO FROCK-COAT: DR. COOK AS TRANSFORMED BY THE TAILORS
OF COPENHAGEN.

When the Crown Prince of Denmark went on board the "Hans Egede" at Copenhagen early last Saturday morning to welcome Dr. Cook, he found the explorer clad in the Eskimo costume which he wore in the Arctic Regions. The news soon reached the sartorial circles of the Danish capital, and after Dr. Cook had landed, an army of tailors besieged his hotel, all eager to replenish his wardrobe with the garments of civilisation. Before one o'clock the transformation effected by the tailors and hairdressers was complete, and Dr. Cook issued forth a changed man, in respect, at least, of outward appearances. The general result was thought by many people to bring out a likeness to the German Emperor.

kings and politicians—which, however reprehensible, is much more practical a branch of industry than finding the North Pole. Doubtless many Russian or Irish conspirators considered, like the anarchist in Stevenson's romance, that "the star of dynamite had risen for the oppressed"; but it has proved a wandering and occasionally a falling star. Relatively to the hellish energy in such explosives, the number of successful anarchist outrages effected with them has been singularly small. Nearly all the great recent assassinations have been effected with dagger or pistol at

Those who praise mere civilisation (or the morbid modern form of it) are always pointing out the desolate state of various rude societies. They say, "The Zulus have no good eye-glasses." They do not remember that the Zulus have good eyes instead. They cry aloud, "The Ojibways fell on their knees with wonder and terror on first beholding a button-hook." They do not add that the Ojibways were thrown into agonies on first trying to wear buttoned boots. They say "Over the vast, drear expanse of the Arabian desert not a bootblack is to be seen"; they do not add that the Arabs are much too sensible to want their boots blacked. It may be questioned whether the increase of medical advertisements mean the increase of health. It is a disputable matter whether the number of London hoardings devoted to soap means that the English are a clean nation or that they are a dirty one.



THE
DISCOVERY
OF THE
NORTH POLE;
AND HOW IT
IS PROVED.

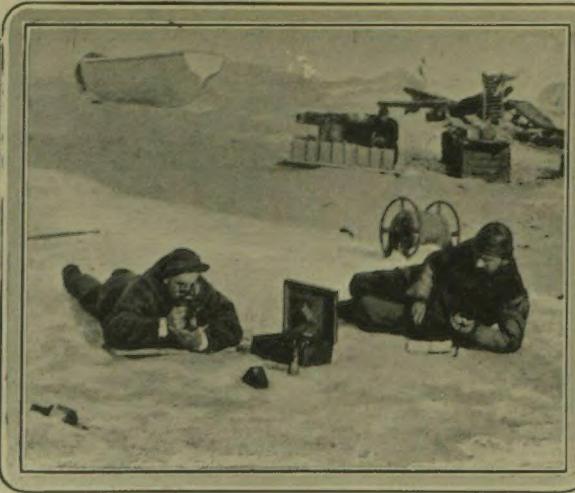
By L. C. BERNACCHI,
Late Physicist to the
"Discovery" Antarctic
Expedition.

Borgund Church, Norway XIII century

"AS I was sitting at the Pole, I could not help smiling at the people who on my return would call the whole expedition American humbug." Dr. Cook evidently felt, when the above reflections passed through his mind as he literally sat on the Pole, that in these days of scientific exploration it is not sufficient merely to assert; one must produce convincing proof which can stand the test of examination by scientific experts. Therefore, he has doubtless been doubly careful to bring back with him those very essential proofs to his claim. How then, would he be able to establish this claim? What are the geographical and astronomical phenomena observable at the Terrestrial Poles? What would or should be the nature of his observations? These are questions of importance and of some interest to those who have no technical knowledge on such matters.

In the first place, if an explorer in his appetite for cheap notoriety were thoroughly unscrupulous, and at the same time had intimate knowledge of Polar conditions and the necessary acquaintance with nautical astronomy, it would be quite possible for him to "fake" the whole of his record and observations from beginning to end, and in such a way as to baffle all geographers and scientists. But the greatest ingenuity and attention to detail would have to be exercised, as a very slight flaw might lead to his discovery and undoing. The production of his original pencilled diary, necessarily begrimed, and kept from day to day with his astronomical sights and rough reductions for latitude and longitude therein, his meteorological observations and general remarks, would go far to establish his claim. Such a lengthy diary, covering a period of months, would be a very difficult and dangerous document to forge.

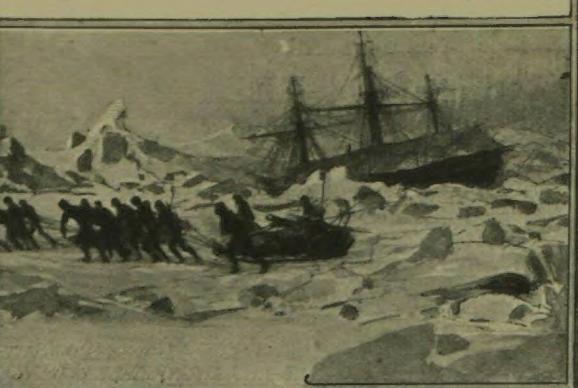
At the Poles of the earth, which are, mathematically speaking, "singular" points, the definitions of meridians of North and South, etc., break down. Here in this latitude we speak of the zenith directly above our heads, and we are acquainted with the Pole-star (Polaris), so called because it almost coincides with the Pole (celestial). There the celestial Pole and zenith coincide, and any number of circles may be drawn through the two points, which have now become one. The horizon and celestial Equator coalesce, and the only direction on the earth's surface is due south (or north at the South Pole)—east and west have vanished. A



HOW AN ARCTIC EXPLORER TAKES AN OBSERVATION: USING THE SEXTANT ON THE WAY TO THE NORTH POLE. At the present moment, when so much discussion is rife as to the discovery of the North Pole, and the means by which an explorer can tell that he has arrived there, it is particularly interesting to see how an observation with a sextant is made in actual practice. The men in the picture are Scott-Hansen (with the sextant) and Nordahl, two of Dr. Nansen's companions on his famous journey.

Reproduced from Nansen's "Farthest North," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. A. Constable and Co.

single step of the observer will, however, remedy the confusion: zenith and Pole will separate and his meridian will again become determinate. At the North Pole the sun is visible above the horizon for six months—namely, from March 21 to Sept. 22, the dates of the vernal and autumnal equinox respectively, or when the sun crosses the celestial Equator coming north and going south. Supposing Dr. Cook had reached the North Pole on March 21, he would see the sun gradually rise in the south and move right round his horizon, in sight the whole time, and return again to the south point. It would not rise or fall with regard to the meridian, as the sun does in these latitudes, but would very gradually rise along its whole course in the form of a spiral, and this change in altitude would be equal to the change in the declination of the sun. This gradual change in altitude goes on in the same spiral manner until June 21, the date of the summer solstice, when the sun has reached its farthest point north, and its maximum altitude is about 23½ degrees. It then gradually falls in the same



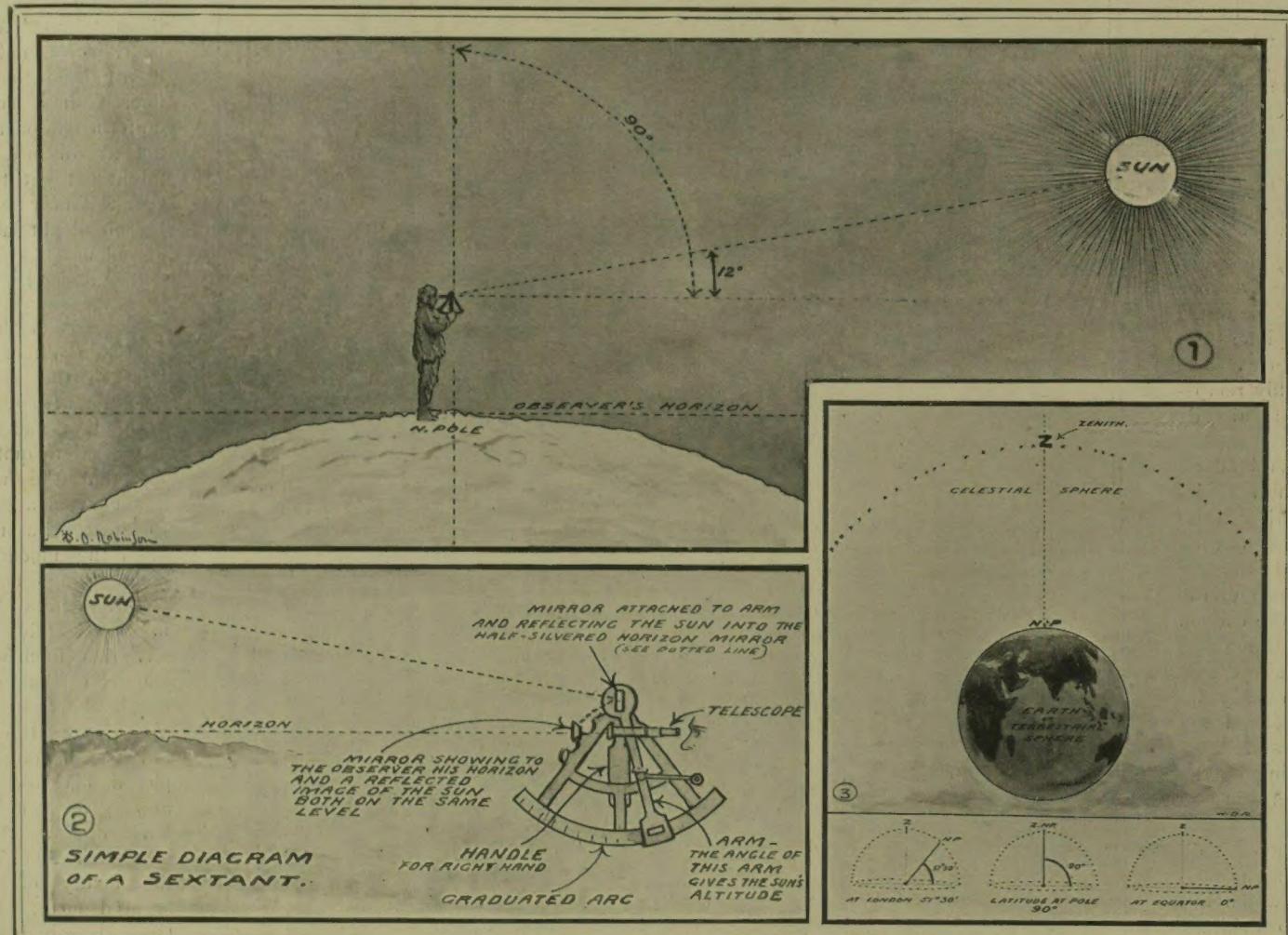
would neither rise nor set, but would describe great circles around the observer, remaining practically at the same altitude. The stars, indeed, would be the most satisfactory and accurate guides in determining the latitude when the Pole had been reached, more especially the Pole-star itself, which would be in the zenith and free from the uncertainties due to refraction, etc. Unfortunately, only the sun is available in the summer, and unless the explorer reaches the Pole near midsummer, when its altitude is well above the horizon, at other times it is distorted and affected by refraction, and errors of observation are unavoidable. The compass, of course, is still of use, but the north-seeking end, instead of pointing north, would point south in the direction of the North Magnetic Pole, which is situated in North America, and some degrees to the south of the North Pole.

Travelling towards the North Pole, and when within reach of his goal, an explorer would exercise the minutest care in his astronomical observations, and greatly multiply them. The best instrument under such conditions is perhaps a small theodolite, as used by Captain Scott in the Antarctic. This instrument is steadier than a small sextant, which has to be held in the hand, and probably more accurate. The readings of altitude of the sun should be checked, if possible, by another member of the party, and carefully noted in the traveller's field-book or diary, with a record of the temperature at the time and the barometric pressure, so that corrections may be applied for these two influences. The altitudes would be roughly worked out on the spot to indicate how closely he was approaching to the Pole. Having reached what he believed to be the position of the Pole, he would be careful to take a very large number of different altitudes over a period of hours, or even days, and the mean of these observations would undoubtedly give him a fairly accurate result.

These original note-books, absolutely unaltered, and the testimony of his fellow-travellers, are practically the only evidence he could produce of having reached the Pole.

If he possessed a camera, it might be of some value, if he were on perfectly level sea-ice, to take a photograph of the sun showing the horizon line below.

The phenomena at the South Pole would be identical, excepting that the sun would be always in the north, and all lines would lead north, and the dates of the sun's visibility would be reversed—namely, from Sept. 22 to March 21; the maximum altitude of the sun being reached on Dec. 22. The south-seeking end of the compass would point north in the direction of the South Magnetic Pole.



1. AN OBSERVATION WHICH WOULD SHOW DR. COOK THAT HE WAS AT THE NORTH POLE: THE SUN 11 DEGREES 49 MINUTES ABOVE THE HORIZON ON APRIL 21.

At the North Pole the plane of the equator and the plane of the horizon coincide, and the sun on April 21 would be 11 degrees 49 minutes above the horizon. The diagram gives this roughly as 12 degrees instead of 11 degrees 49 minutes, and shows the explorer making the observation (with the aid of a sextant), which would tell him, after certain corrections and calculations, that he was at the Pole. The altitude of the sun at noon varies as latitude varies, and therefore a measure of altitude gives a measure of latitude. The sun's altitude depends also upon its distance from the celestial equator, which on April 21 is 11 degrees 49 minutes.

2. THE INSTRUMENT BY WHICH A SOLAR OR STELLAR OBSERVATION IS MADE: A SEXTANT.

A sextant is an instrument which, by means of a system of mirrors and a divided arc, is used to determine the altitude of a heavenly body—i.e., the angular height above the horizon. A sextant has two mirrors, one of which is fixed to a movable index. The principle of the sextant depends on a theorem in optics, that if an object be seen by repeated reflection from two mirrors which are perpendicular to the same plane, the angular distance of the object from its image is double the inclination of the mirrors. To find the angle between two stars (or the altitude of the sun above the earth's horizon) the instrument is held up so that one star is seen directly through the telescope and the unsilvered portion of the mirror. The index arm is then moved so that the image of the other star is nearly coincident with the first. The reading on the arc, at the point to which the index arm is moved, gives the angle required.

3. A NORTH-POLE OBSERVATION WHICH DR. COOK COULD NOT TAKE: THE NORTH POLE OF THE HEAVENS IN THE ZENITH, I.E., IMMEDIATELY OVERHEAD, AT THE NORTH POLE OF THE EARTH.

The North Pole of the celestial sphere is about one degree from the North Star. If Dr. Cook had found the North Star almost directly overhead—i.e., in the zenith—he would have known himself to be at the North Pole of the earth. But he could not possibly have applied this test with the sextant, because the sun at the North Pole is above the horizon from March 21 to September 22, and the stars would consequently not be visible. The small diagrams below the large one indicate the relative positions of the North Pole and the zenith in regard to latitude at London, the North Pole, and the Equator severally.

manner towards the horizon, disappearing on Sept. 22 and remaining out of sight until the following March. The stars would then be visible—that is, all the stars between the Pole and the Equator; and these stars

ability would be reversed—namely, from Sept. 22 to March 21; the maximum altitude of the sun being reached on Dec. 22. The south-seeking end of the compass would point north in the direction of the South Magnetic Pole.

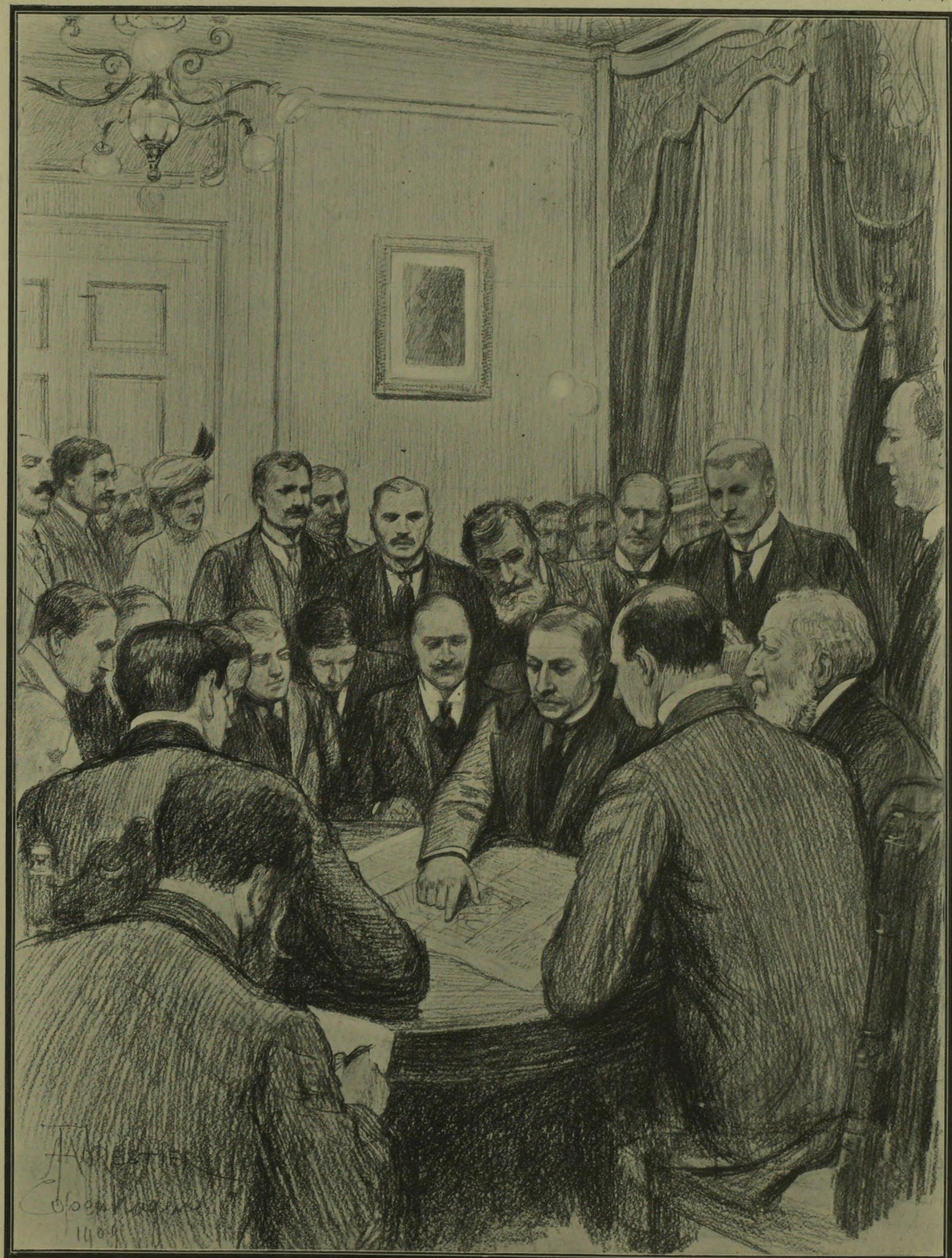
DR. COOK BEING PUT THROUGH HIS NORTH POLAR PACES.

Mr. John Banister
("Daily Mirror").

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT COPENHAGEN.

Mr. Bang
(representing Mr. William Heinemann).

Mr. F. W. Wile
("Daily Mail").



Mr. A. Coulander ("Daily Express").

Mr. R. M. Berry
(American Associated Press).

Dr. Cook.

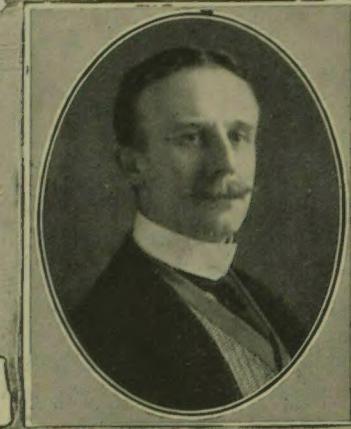
Mr. Hubert Walter (the "Times").

Mr. W. T. Stead.

A JOURNALISTIC COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY : DR. COOK BEFORE A GATHERING OF SIXTY JOURNALISTS AND CRITICS AT COPENHAGEN.

Dr. Cook is here seen in the salon of the Phoenix Hotel at Copenhagen, where he arrived last Saturday, giving explanations of his great journey to the North Pole to a meeting of representative journalists, including Mr. Hubert Walter, of the "Times," and Mr. W. T. Stead. Dr. Cook is in the act of indicating a point on his map which we reproduce on another page.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HOLMES,
The new Director of the National Portrait
Gallery.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR GEORGE JUDD,
A noted agriculturist and sheep-
breeder.



Personal Notes.

Professor Charles J. Holmes, the new Director of the

National Portrait Gallery, has hitherto had charge of the Tate Gallery on the Thames Embankment. He is Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, and has been editor of the *Burlington Magazine* since 1904. He is considered the greatest living judge and authority on Constable, and has written two books on the subject of that painter and his influence on landscape painting, besides many articles in magazines and reviews.

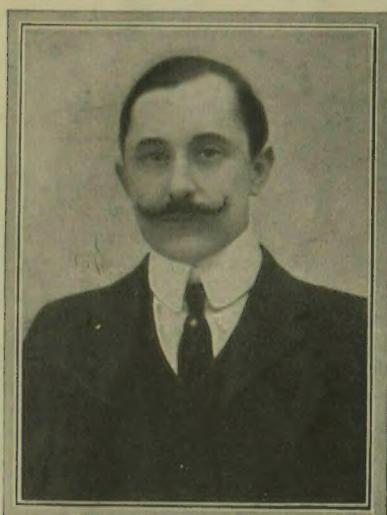
Mr. Clyde Fitch, whose death from appendicitis has just taken place at Châlons, was the writer of more money-making plays in America than any other dramatist. His play "The Woman in the Case" is now being performed in this country at the New Theatre, and many of his other pieces have been produced here with success, notably "The Last of the Dandies," produced by Sir Herbert Tree in 1901; "Teddles," in which Mr. Cyril Maude made a huge success at the Playhouse; and "The Truth," in which Miss Marie Tempest had a successful season at the Comedy Theatre. Mr. Fitch has had as many as four great successes running in New York at the same time; indeed, he probably wrote more successful plays during the period of his activity than any other dramatist of modern times. He has had

fifty-six dramas and comedies produced since 1890, an average of three each year. In appearance, strange to say, he was the absolute double of the famous French playwright, M. Rostand.

The aviation meeting at Rheims was singularly free from serious accidents, but one of the principal competitors, M. Eugène Lefebvre, has since fallen a victim to the dangerous pursuit. He was making a trial

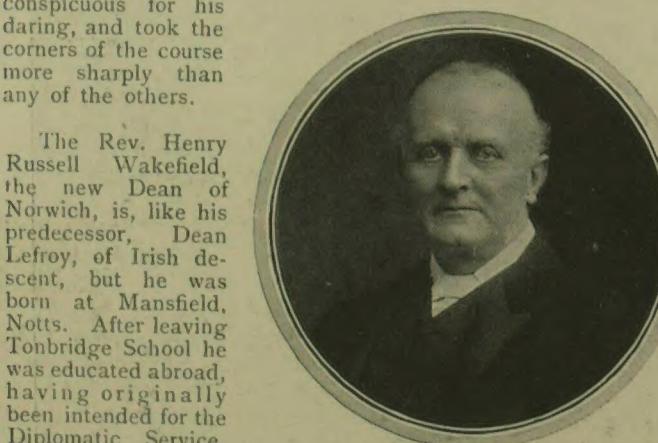
flight with a new American biplane at Juvisy, when it suddenly dipped and fell from a height of about thirty-three feet. Mr. Lefebvre, who was thirty-one, only took up aviation a few months ago, and went to practise in Holland. At Rheims he was fourth in the Gordon-Bennett Cup contest. Though very modest about his exploits, he was conspicuous for his daring, and took the corners of the course more sharply than any of the others.

The Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, the new Dean of Norwich, is, like his predecessor, Dean Lefroy, of Irish descent, but he was born at Mansfield, Notts. After leaving Tonbridge School he was educated abroad, having originally been intended for the Diplomatic Service, and he has a fluent knowledge of German and French. His early years in the Church were spent in London, and in 1883 he was appointed Vicar of St. Michael's, Lower Sydenham. Afterwards he became Vicar of Sandgate, Kent, where he attracted the attention of Lord Rosebery, who in 1894 nominated him to the rectory of St. Mary, Bryanston Square, where he has had a large and influential congregation. He has been prominent in Metropolitan public work, having twice been a member of the London School Board, twice Mayor of Marylebone, and as Chairman of the Central Committee for the Unemployed in London he has been recently in close touch with the Cabinet and Mr. Burns.



Photo, Exclusive.
THE LATE MR. CLYDE FITCH.
The well-known American dramatist.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, who, as special representative of the King, has gone to New York in command of the British Squadron invited to take part in the Hudson-Fulton centenary celebrations, is one of our most distinguished naval officers. His services date back as far as the Crimea, where he took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol, and he has been in four Chinese campaigns. In the last one, the Boxer rising of 1900, he fought side by side with the troops of the United States in the Allied Armies, and he was very popular with the representatives of all the nations on account of his unfailing courtesy and tact. He has had Prussian, Japanese, and Spanish orders of the highest class bestowed upon him; he is Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King, and received the O.M. in 1902. Only on very rare occasions in recent times has the flag of an officer of the rank of



Photo, Russell.
THE REV. HENRY RUSSELL WAKEFIELD,
The new Dean of Norwich.

Admiral of the Fleet been flown at sea. Admiral Seymour has hoisted his flag on H.M.S. *Inflexible*.

Sir Samuel Strong, whose death at Ottawa has just been announced, was for many years Chief Justice of Canada. He was born at Poole, in Dorset, but his father took him to Canada when he was eleven years old, and he was educated in the High School, Quebec. He was called to the Bar, in Ottawa, in 1849, making the Equity branch of the law his speciality, and he very speedily worked up a big reputation. He was created Q.C. in 1863. In 1875 he was chosen by Lord Dufferin

to become Puisne Judge in the newly constituted Supreme Court of Canada. He was promoted to the

Chief Justiceship on the death of Sir W. J. Ritchie in 1892, and was knighted a month or two later. In 1897 he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Hon. James W. Leonard, whose death has just taken place, was a great South African legislator. He was born in Cape Colony, where he subsequently was called to the Bar. He became a prominent politician, and acted as Attorney-General under two Administrations, first in 1881, and again in 1882, returning in 1884 to private practice as a barrister. In 1887 he went to the Transvaal to practise, and eventually made Johannesburg his home. He was one of the finest public speakers South Africa has produced, and was a most popular man in Johannesburg, where the news of his death has caused great sorrow. He was a member of the Jockey Club in South Africa, and a steward of the Johannesburg Turf Club.

The Rivals at the Pole.

Successful achievement was surely never more bitter-sweet than the triumph of Dr. Cook in his record dash to the North Pole. Hardly had the news of his daring coup, in wresting single-handed from his rivals the prize which centuries of hardy explorers had

striven hard to win, been flashed across the civilised world, than the tidings came that Peary had also reached the Pole. Following hard behind his rival, he had also stood upon the floating strip of ice where all things meet. To Dr. Cook, too, has come the misfortune to be doubted as never Arctic explorer was doubted before. Congratulation and blunt inquiry, triumphant procession and piercing inquisition, went hand in hand during the first

hours in which he stood once more in a civilised community. A prisoner on trial for a heinous offence could scarcely have had to undergo a cross-examination more searching or more openly sceptical in its general trend. With bouquets handed him on one side

and browbeating on the other, he may well wish himself

back again amid the Polar ice, accompanied only by his simple-minded Eskimos. Since the news of Dr. Cook's claim reached Commander Peary, and the latter's comments thereupon were made public, the situation has become still more piquant and absorbing. The interest aroused over the Tichborne claimant was as nothing compared with that which has been excited by the rival claimants to the honour of having discovered the North Pole. The former

case was only national; the latter is world-wide. Commander Peary's message on hearing of Dr. Cook's claim was especially dramatic. "Dr. Cook's story," he said, "should not be taken too seriously. The two Eskimos who accompanied him say he went no distance north, and not out of sight of land. Other men of the tribe corroborate their statements." At the time of going to press we have not Dr. Cook's detailed statement, but he is confident that eventually he will be able to make his case quite clear. Meanwhile it is unpleasant that a discovery of such an international interest should be made the subject of acrimonious controversy.

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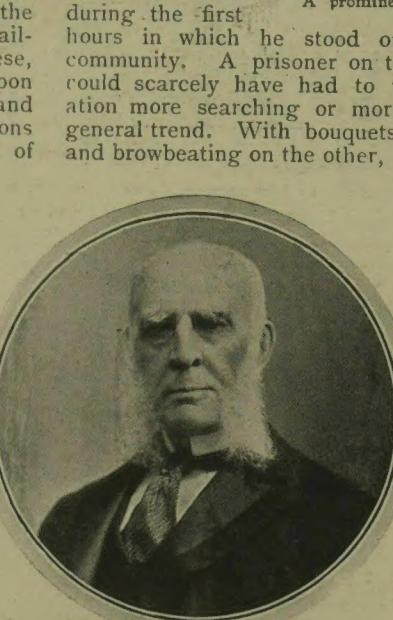
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The LATE SIR SAMUEL STRONG,

Formerly Chief Justice of Canada.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

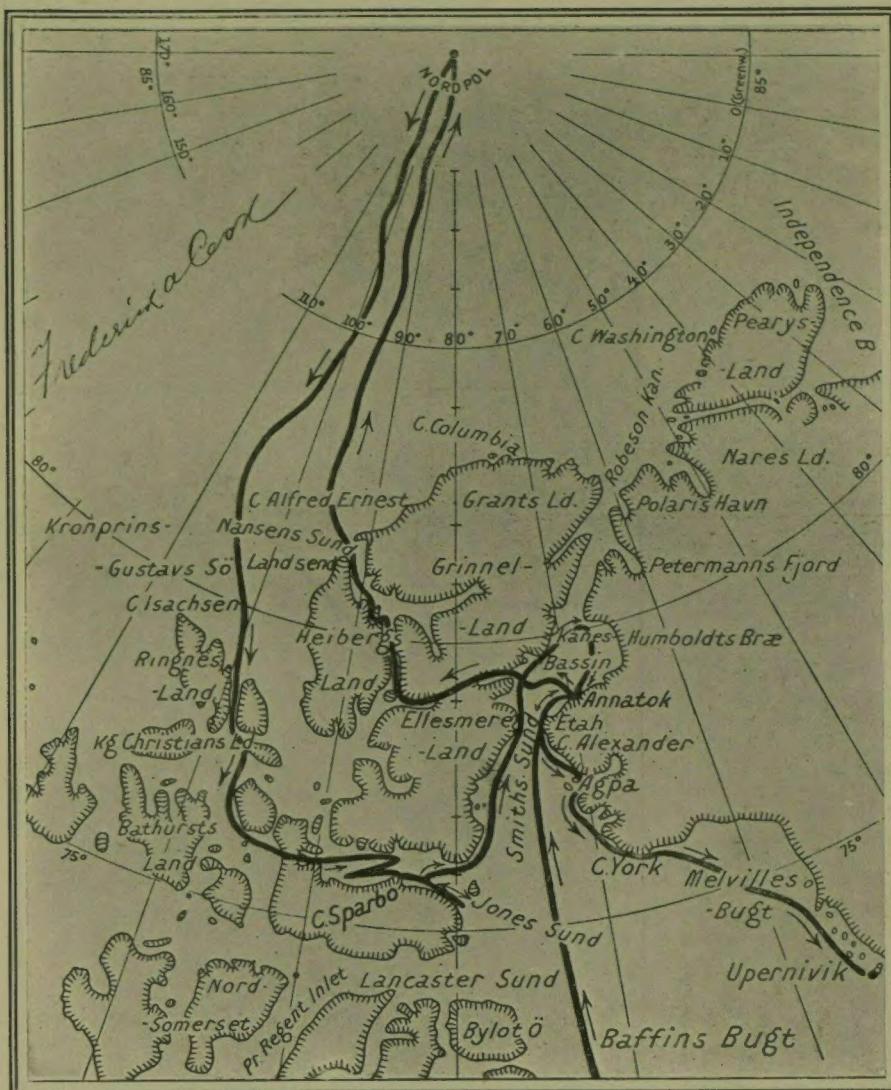
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RIVALS AT THE POLE: PEARY AND COOK IN THE ARCTIC SEA.



DR. COOK'S AUTHENTIC ROUTE TO THE NORTH POLE: A MAP SIGNED BY HIMSELF.

The above is the plan signed by Dr. Cook himself, showing the authentic route taken by him on his record dash for the Pole, on both outward and homeward journeys.



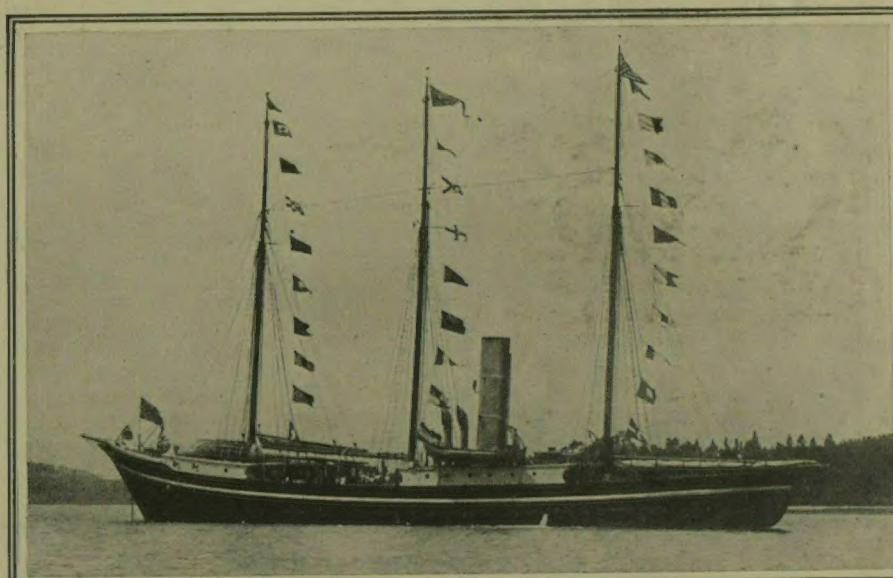
ROYAL RECOGNITION OF DR. COOK IN COPENHAGEN: THE CROWN PRINCE WELCOMING THE EXPLORER.

Dr. Cook is here seen arriving in Copenhagen, and carrying a bouquet, with which he was presented. On the right, in a silk hat, is the Crown Prince of Denmark.



PEARY'S POLAR KIT: THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

Commander Peary is standing on the bridge of his ship en route for the Pole, clad in a complete overall of thickest furs.



THE "ROOSEVELT," WHICH CARRIED PEARY TOWARDS THE POLE. This photograph shows the "Roosevelt" leaving Newfoundland, with Commander Peary on board.



BRITAIN'S PART IN SEEKING THE NORTH POLE: THE NEWFOUNDLAND CREW OF THE "ROOSEVELT."

The crew of the "Roosevelt," the vessel in which Peary went in quest of the Pole, were Newfoundland men, and their work may be regarded as the British Empire's contribution to the great task.



"B.-P.'S" KILTIES: ARRIVAL OF THE 2ND MIDLOTHIAN SCOUTS.
The most popular contingent in the great parade, with the exception of the girl scouts, were the Scottish lads, with kilted boy-pipers marching at their head.



GIRL SCOUTS: A POPULAR CONTINGENT.
The girl scouts, who are here seen resting after their share in the day's work, came in for a special ovation from the general public.



"STAND EASY": BOY SCOUTS ENJOYING A REST.

Many of the lads who took part in the parade had come long distances, and a period of rest on the edge of the sports arena was much appreciated. Our photograph gives a good idea of the smart appearance of the boys.



Photos, Illustrations Bureau.

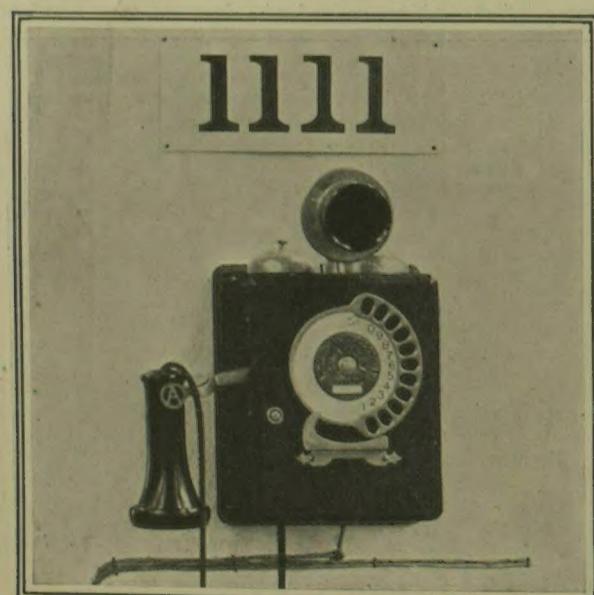
"THE CHIEF": B.-P. AT THE PARADE.
From left to right are Mr. J. A. Kyle, Secretary-Manager, General Baden-Powell, and Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General.



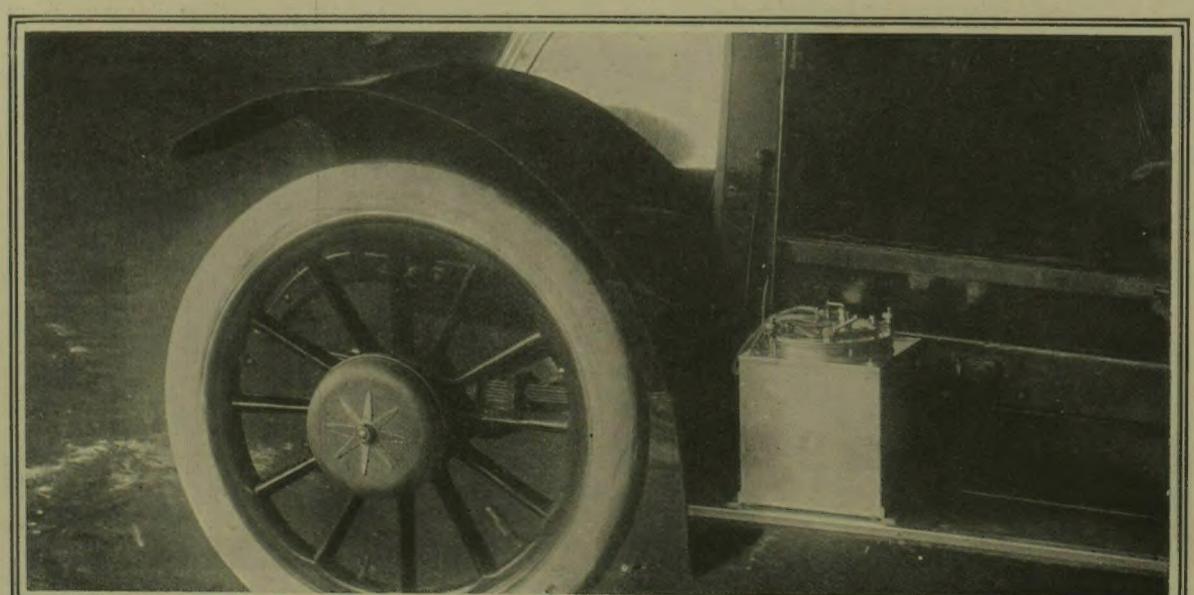
NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE: TO BE OPENED NEXT TUESDAY.
A good impression of the widening of Blackfriars Bridge, showing the new tram-lines on the west side.



OLD BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE: AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.
This photograph of Blackfriars Bridge, as it was, shows the great widening that has been effected in order to bring over the trams.



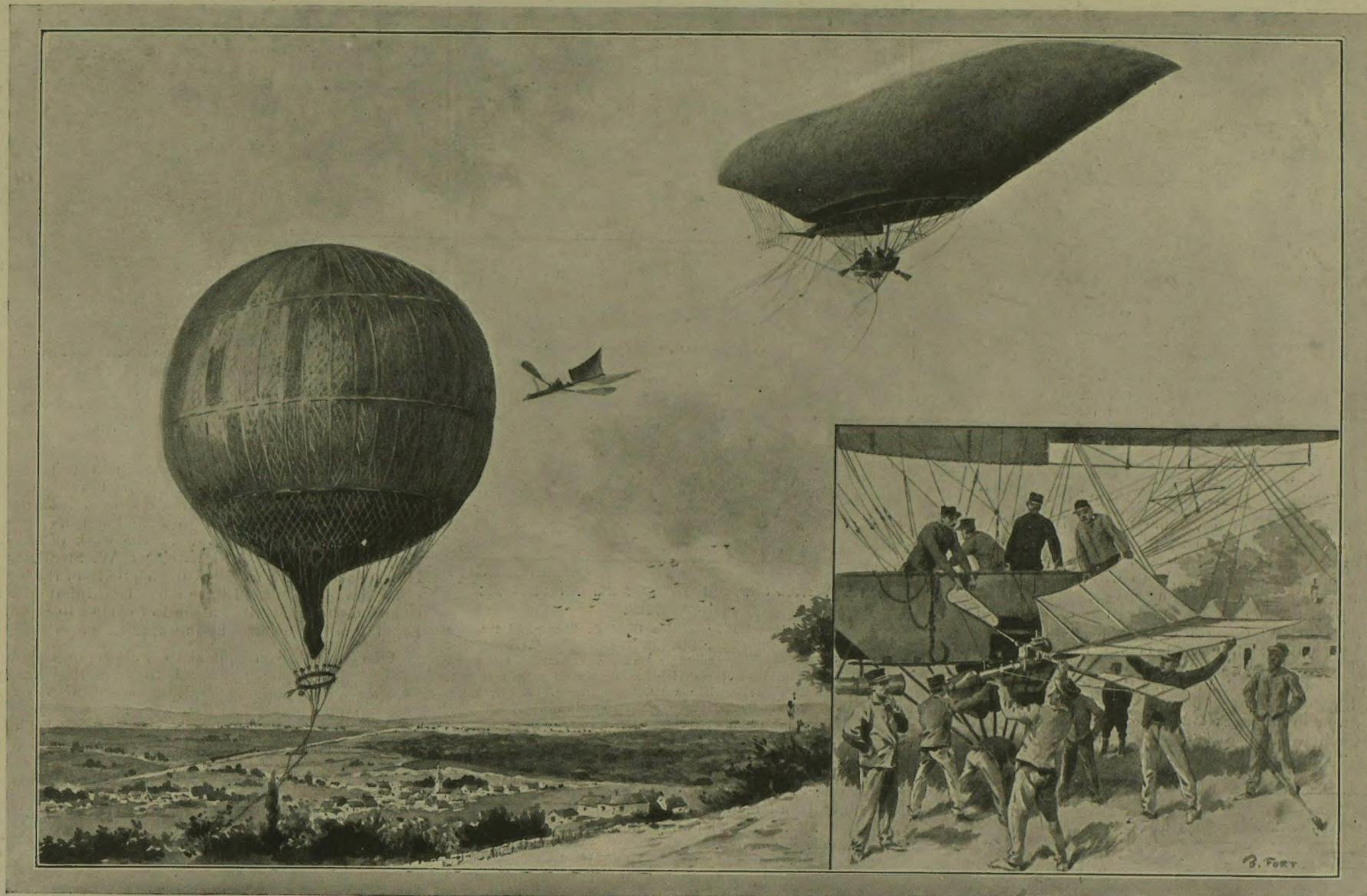
HELLO!—AN AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.
The first automatic telephone exchange system has just been installed by the German Post Office. Each subscriber is his own exchange, moving the clocklike face of the telephone until the right sequence of numbers has been called.



STOP!—AN AUTOMATIC POLICE TRAP.
The Home Secretary has just authorised the trial of an apparatus for detecting the speed of a motor-car which is exceeding the limit. The instrument, which looks like a mixture of speedometer and gong, rests like a sort of starfish on the axle of the front wheel, and rings an alarm whenever the car is exceeding the limit. By arrangement with several taxi-cab companies, it is now being experimented with on "taxis" in the Metropolis with a view to testing its reliability.

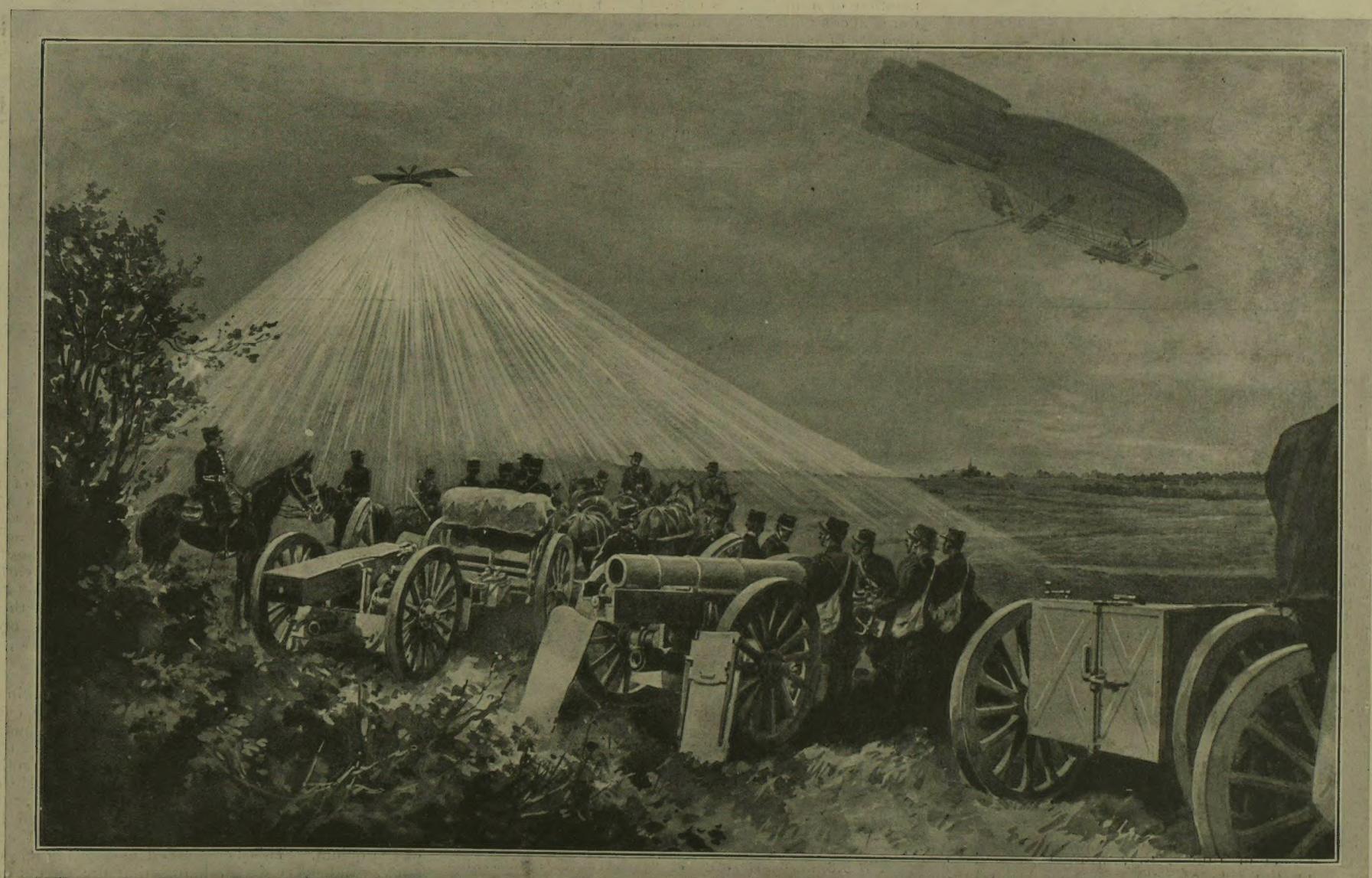
Photo, Park.

THE SEARCHLIGHTS AND TORPEDOES OF THE NAVIES OF THE AIR:
SOME FRENCH MILITARY EXPERIMENTS.



AERIAL AUTOMATIC TORPEDOES: A FRENCH DIRIGIBLE DISCHARGING A TORPEDO AT A CAPTIVE BALLOON.

Experiments have also been made by the French army authorities with aerial torpedoes. The attack was made by a dirigible called "Le Jaune," of Chalais-Meudon, upon a captive spherical balloon. The aerial torpedo is worked by a small petrol-motor, and the end of it is of steel, shaped like a ploughshare, to tear the envelope of the balloon attacked. The impact causes a tube filled with explosive matter to burst, and this in turn makes the gas-bag of the balloon explode. The inset picture shows how the torpedo apparatus is fixed to the car of the dirigible.



AERIAL AUTOMATIC SEARCHLIGHTS: RECONNOITRING BY MEANS OF A PROJECTILE AEROPLANE.

We illustrate an interesting experiment which has recently been made by the French military authorities. The dirigible has just discharged an aerial scout in the shape of a projectile which flies, aeroplane-fashion, in the air, and sheds a bright light downwards on to the earth. It is here shown above a battery of artillery that has passed behind a clump of trees.

DRAWINGS BY B. FORT.

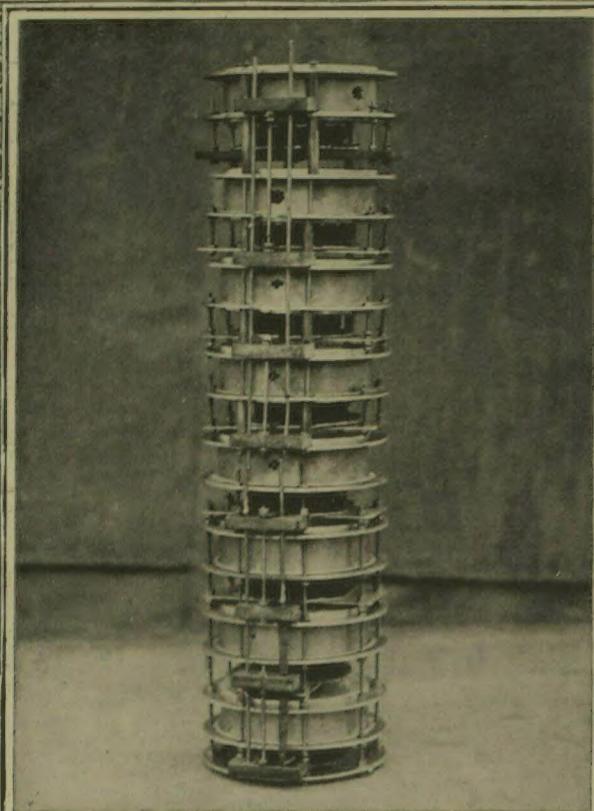
SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"MESMERISM AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

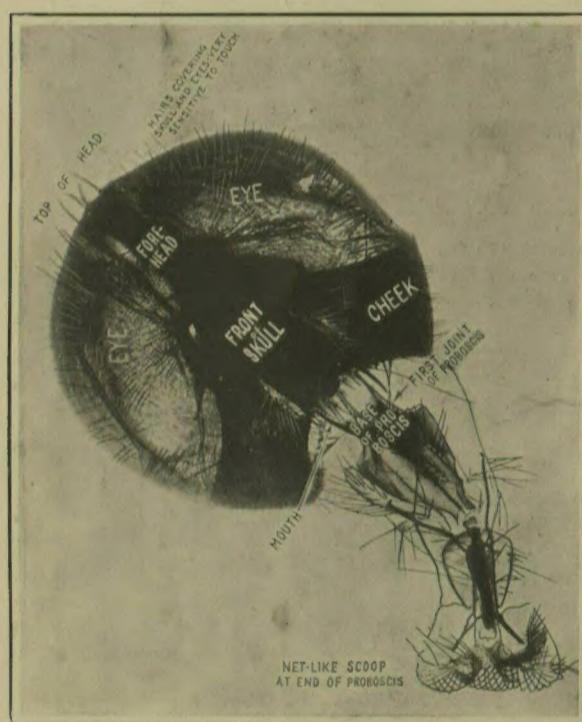
THIS is the title of a volume by Mr. Frank Podmore (author of "Modern Spiritualism"), and published by Methuen and Co. It has a sub-title—"A Short History of Mental Healing," to wit—and so far indicates its scope in its opening page. We live in an age which is characterised by its often vapid incursions into the domain of the mystic; but we do not stay to think that what is apparently mysterious in nature or in human life only represents unsolved problems of mind and matter waiting the attention of science for their explanation and unravelling. If we glance backwards, we can take heart and courage from the history of past achievements. The fever and the plague are no longer "judgments" for the sins of a people. They are



This whistle was invented by Captain Obed de Champ, of the Fire Department at Everett, Mass., U.S.A. The compressed-air whistle previously in use, requiring far larger tanks for air-storage, cost about £600, while the actual cost of materials for his electric whistle is only £2 10s. It works something like a telephone-receiver. A diaphragm is made to vibrate rapidly by sixteen small coils inside. The volume of sound varies with the number of sections, each of which is a complete whistle in itself. The whistle shown above has eight sections.

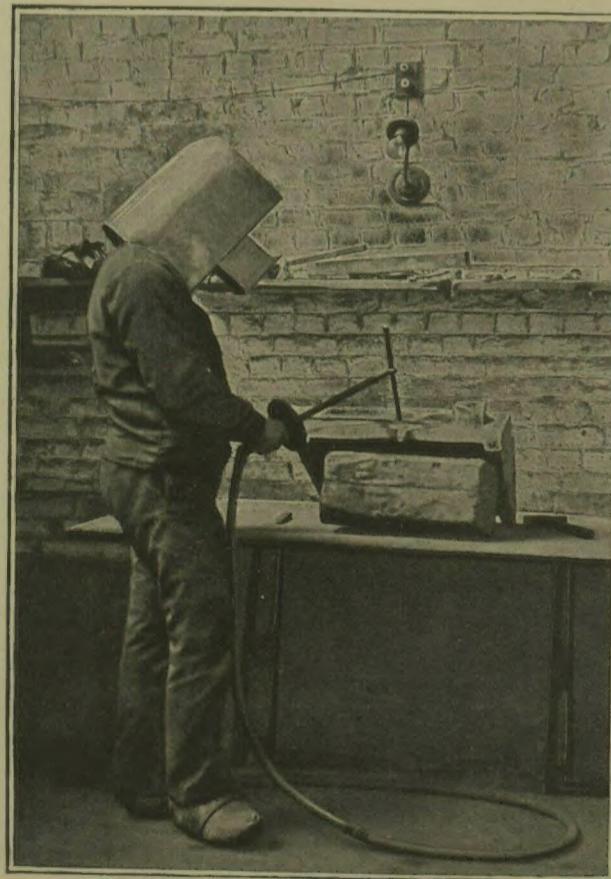
agency of any other prophetess or prophet, such results are capable of being both explained and paralleled by physiological and medical experience. For physiology, teaching us the nature of bodily functions, is the foundation of medical science.

The harm is done when "religion" is brought into the field of the healing art. Religion, in this sense, is only another name for a mental stimulus, which, acting physically through brain and nerve, accomplishes effects on bodily conditions such as are apt to startle the outside observer. If a surgeon, seizing a hysterical patient who has lain in bed for years, compels her to walk, and if after a time she recovers from a joint-affection which was due simply to disuse of the parts, there is no mention of a miraculous cure. But, if the same result were accomplished by Mrs. Eddy's followers or by devotees of any other sect of "healers," we should find the results trumpeted abroad till the world rang with the report of a so-called miracle. Mr. Podmore tells the history of Mesmer and his system once again. It is a pity he has not dealt with the cases of the late Dr. Luys. The late Mr. Ernest Hart exposed the whole of



the direct result of neglect of the laws of health. They have passed from the domain of the mysterious into that of the plain-going, practical officer of health. So it is with brain-problems, mystical healings, and esoteric modes of cure. Because the brain is a complex organ, and because its influence over body is not yet appreciated by the public, hypnotism, Christian Science, and all the other cults and creeds which profess to solve the mysteries of body and spirit, receive an amount of attention they certainly do not deserve. Mr. Podmore's book supplements many previous works in respect of his dealings with mesmerism. The chief interest of his labours will be found in his relation of other systems of healing, especially hypnotism, to the ways and works of Christian Science.

If my readers are wise in their day and generation, and are wishful to prepare themselves in an unbiased state of mind to discuss Mr. Podmore's book, they will first of all go to their libraries, and procure Dr. Tuke's two volumes on "Body and Mind." When they have perused and digested this work, dealing with the purely physiological side of things, they will be enabled to discount, from the side of pure science, all the pretensions of Mrs. Eddy and her predecessors. Mr. Podmore is perfectly right in his suggestion that Christian Science is a mere phase of hypnotism. At least, he leaves this impression of his opinions on my mind; but he would be more within the mark did he frankly own that the whole matter is one of pure physiology, and that, if verified cures of disease take place by "suggestion," either of the Eddy kind or through the



The method of soldering by an electric arc has a very injurious effect on the eyes, and can actually cause a kind of "sunstroke." But the operator can be sufficiently protected by wearing coloured glasses, and a mask and gloves of leather. The object to be soldered itself forms an ele trode, and the arc spurs out from a stick of carbon or metal. Directly the melted metal adheres well to the surface the operator breaks the current, and gives it a rapid hammering. The whole process generally takes about two minutes.



Luys' so-called hypnotic cases in a volume entitled "Modern Witchcraft," if I mistake not. At any rate, the wonders of Parisian mediums of some years ago were burst as by pricking an inflated bladder by the work of an English Commission. That good man, Mr. W. Stead, as usual, had seen in these wonders fresh proofs of the mysteries of mind and matter. I have never heard that Mr. Stead, or any of his allies, had a word of excuse to say after the bubble had been burst by the application of sober tests.

Of course, if you appeal to the people with wonders you need not be surprised to find that many will accept you at your own valuation, and believe that a new era of healing has dawned. What is needed for the due criticism of all new mystical modes of healing is a prior education in physiology. That which



A python is not the easiest of creatures to feed when it has lost its appetite and declines to take the nourishment necessary to its health. Anyone who has tried to administer medicine to a refractory dog will understand the situation. As will be seen in the above photograph, it required five men to hold the snake, while a sixth injected the food down its reluctant throat.

to the uneducated mind appears miraculous, to the student of physiology is only one event out of many, and is such as can be duly explained on a physiological basis. Mr. Podmore's book is valuable more as a historical compendium than as a critical commentary. And surely we have had more than enough of biographies of Mesmer and Mrs. Eddy to satisfy any reasonable mind. The harm that is wrought by the exploitation of systems of "mind cure" and the like is that they perpetuate superstition, and tend to relegate to the mystical domain that which is really matter of plain, sober science.

Take an example in point. Mr. E. F. Benson in one of his novels dealt with Christian Science. The culminating scene was laid in America. The victim of laudanum-drinking was at his last gasp. His American friend faces him. If the victim is to drink his narcotic, the friend will take a similar or a double dose. He drinks the potion, and no harm results. Now, the argument of the novelist, as I take it, is that, protected by his Christian Science ideas, he is invulnerable to the action of the opium. This is regarded as the miracle of the story. But every doctor knows that the effects of even a large dose of laudanum can be, and often are, modified, by the action of mind on body. Given a strong mind, I will add an excited mind, or a body racked with pain, and you may swallow a poisonous dose without incurring evil effects. Not every man who swallows opium goes to sleep. Sometimes, on the contrary, he is kept awake. So much for Christian Science in the novelist's hands.

ANDREW WILSON.

HIGHLANDERS AT PLAY: PICTURESQUE SCENES AT THE BRAEMAR GATHERING.



Graphic Photo. Union.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS: HIGHLANDERS MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF BRAEMAR.



Photo. Halftones.

SPLENDID SCOTTISH TYPES: SPECTATORS WATCHING THE GAMES FROM A BANK.



Graphic's photo. Union.

STRENUOUS SPORTS: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ARENA IN WHICH THE SCOTTISH GAMES TAKE PLACE.

The Braemar Gathering is one of the oldest of the kind in the country, and is within seven years of celebrating its centenary. Founded in 1816, it has not only sought to keep alive the love of the old Highland sports among the youth of the district, but it also serves the useful purpose of a friendly society. The Braemar meeting always commences with a gathering of the clans, each

corps marching in full battle array down to the arena where the sports are held, armed with claymores, Lochaber axes, or pikes, according to the particular form of weapon favoured by the clan they represent. Each clan is headed by a band of pipers. The sports, which include tossing the caber, putting the stone, and sword dances, were witnessed by the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife.

FOUR FAMOUS REMBRANDTS: PICTURES FROM THE KANN COLLECTION.
ART TREASURES WHICH ARE NOW IN ENGLAND.



1. PORTRAIT OF AN AUCTIONEER.
3. A PILGRIM AT PRAYER.

2. THE MAN WITH A MAGNIFYING GLASS.
4. THE WOMAN WITH THE PINK.

The four Rembrandts purchased by Messrs. Duveen from the collection of Maurice Kann all belong to the latest period of the master's work, which both the brothers Kann especially admired. The so-called "Portrait of an Auctioneer" has been thought to be that of a son of the official of the bankruptcy court who helped Rembrandt in the days of his poverty. The "Man with the Magnifying Glass," together with the "Woman with the Pink," form a wonderful pair of pictures in the rich, glowing colours of the last years of Rembrandt's activity, and fully deserve to be ranked as masterpieces. In both we find the magnificent red colouring familiar to us in the pictures of the middle of the fifties; in the man's portrait it inclines to purple, in that of the woman head, justify the assumption that they were painted between 1655-1660. The other picture, "A Pilgrim at Prayer," which is dated 1664, is just as magnificent from the technical point of view as any of the others. Less than twenty years ago it was sold from a Scottish collection to the late Consul Weber, of Hamburg, from whom Maurice Kann obtained it.

MASTERPIECES HITHERTO KEPT FACE-TO-THE-WALL.

£500,000 FOR AN ART COLLECTION.



"ELIZABETH LADY TAYLOR." BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: PURCHASED FROM THE KANN COLLECTION BY MESSRS. DUVEEN.

The sum given by the famous Bond Street firm of Messrs. Duveen Bros., for the pick of the collection of the late M. Maurice Kann, of Paris, was no less than half-a-million sterling. Only two years ago they gave a million sterling for that of his younger brother, the late M. Rodolphe Kann. The brothers had a pair of splendid houses side by side in the Avenue de Jena, with communicating doors. Rodolphe arranged his treasures in order, and set them out for showing to visitors, but Maurice left his masterpieces standing with their faces to the wall, so that scarcely one saw them after they came into his possession. The objects for which Messrs. Duveen have paid £500,000 comprise eleven pictures, eight panels by Boucher, painted for Madame de Pompadour. Limoges enamels, 150 gold and enamelled snuff-boxes, a collection of majolica, and a bust attributed to Donatello. The pictures consist of the four Rembrandts here reproduced, three works by Frans Hals, one by Cuyp, two by Jacob Ruysdael, and the above portrait of Elizabeth, Lady Taylor, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

THE MOST IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS DISCOVERY OF LATE YEARS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE WORLD'S 100,000,000 BUDDHISTS:
THE RECENTLY FOUND CASKET CONTAINING BONES OF GAUTAMA BUDDHA.

THERE ARE EIGHT PARTS TO THE WAY OF SALVATION.

RIGHT VIEW · RIGHT JUDGEMENT · RIGHT LANGUAGE · RIGHT PURPOSE · RIGHT PROFESSION · RIGHT APPLICATION · RIGHT MEMORY · RIGHT MEDITATION

FIVE FUNDAMENTAL PRECEPTS

You shall not kill

You shall not steal

You shall not commit adultery

You shall not lie

You shall not be a drunkard





THE Indian papers have recently given accounts of a rare and valuable find made by the Archaeological Department, whose Director, Mr. J. H. Marshall, and his staff have done so much in the last few years to bring to light hidden treasures of ancient India. The new discovery is nothing less than some bones of the Lord Buddha himself, which have been unearthed near the city of Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province. The history of the discovery made little impression on the fourth and seventh centuries of our era, several Buddhist pilgrims came to India from China to visit the holy places of Buddhism. Three of these pilgrims—Fa Hien, Sung-Yun, and Hiuen Thsang—came to Peshawar, then known as Purushapura; and they describe in glowing colours the site and magnificence of its religious edifice.

Cult among them was a massive built by the famous Emperor Kanishka, about the time of Christ, and by its side a stupa made "in the form of the Empire had gathered some of the relics of the Lord Buddha himself. The pagoda was, they tell us, of solid brass and molten gold, covered with gold and layers of precious substances. Its circumference, at the base, was nearly a quarter of a mile, while its height (variously given) as 400 feet and 700 feet, and it is said to have had no less than thirteen stories. The base was of stone, and the upper part was of copper, with a staircase leading to the top; and the whole was adorned with a pinnacle of gilded brass attached to an iron pillar.

With the decay of Buddhism in the North-West Frontier, both pagoda and monastery seem to have fallen to ruin; or perhaps they may have been thrown down by invading hosts from the North. They disappeared completely from literary records after the mediaval ages, and their very site was forgotten. Fortunately, however, some linking of the old names with the new led to the recovery of the name of Savaran, M. Fouquer, was able by a blunt chain of reasoning to locate their site in some woods to the east of Peshawar city. About eighteen months ago the Archaeological Department set to work to discover what remains of the famous structures might still be hidden beneath the ground. The operations were in charge of Dr. D. B. Spooner, the Archaeological Superintendent on

(Continued opposite)

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHTED

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

This Avenue St. Thomas, it may be remastered, went as a skilled artist and architect to the Court of Gondophores in Northern India, and was "sold into his service by the Lord for twenty pieces of silver." Inside this casket was a simple reliquary of crystal, hexagonal in shape and hollowed at one end to receive the lady's robes, which mean so much to the whole Buddhist world—four small pieces of bone packed close together and closed in their resting-place with the royal seal. Near by was a single coin of the Emperor Kanishka. What is to become of these venerated reliques is not yet known, but it is not unlikely that they will be presented to the discovery of authentic relics of



the Frontier. For some months it seemed as though nothing was left but interminable debris of brick and stone. Little by little, however, there emerged the basement of what is certainly the largest pagoda that exists in India. From side to side it measures nearly 300 feet. Its plan is cruciform, with circular towers at the four inner corners, a feature hitherto unknown in such buildings. The walls are of massive stone masonry faced with reliefs of seated Buddhas, figures of the Cormorant, and other animals. In the recesses are niches with a bason containing water, inscriptions incised round it, but the titles belonging to it had long since fallen, and were found in the debris below.

That this was the pagoda erected by Kanishka there could be no shadow of doubt, and the exciting task remained of searching for the reliques of the Buddha, which the Emperor had enshrinéd within it. A shaft was sunk in the center of the pagoda, and laboriously carried down through the heavy foundations, until at a depth of some 150 feet the surface of expectation of the diggers was reached by finding a stone-built chamber, and in a corner of it the reliquary casket, standing where it had been placed many two thousand years ago.

We publish above two photographs of this casket, as it appears after cleaning. It is about seven inches high and is shaped like the familiar Greek "pyxis" or toilet-box. On its lid is a seated Buddha, with his hand raised in the act of blessing, and on either side of him an attendant Bodhisattva. The edge of the lid is adorned with a series of figures in relief, in the same style as the reliefs on the casket itself, and the chief among them is a figure of young Cupids carrying a garland, with figures of the Buddha and his attendants above. But the chief attraction of the casket is the figure on the lid that is of the Emperor Kanishka himself, with winged celestial beings bringing wreaths to crown him. The King is portrayed here just as he is on his coins, and the identity is further demonstrated by the fact that the inscriptions on the casket and the lid itself are in the same characters. These inscriptions are in a script known as Kharoshthi, and the date of the reliquary is given as A.D. 100. The reliquary was found in a casket of gold, which was in turn enclosed in a box of wood. The lid itself was of gold, and the reliquary was for the acceptance of the Fathers of the Sarvavivāda sect of Buddhists. To add, too, the highly interesting information that the artist, who presumably made the models, was a Greek Agasius by name, a slave in the pay of Kanishka, and superintending engineer in his monasteries.

(Continued below)

THE SIX FUNDAMENTAL VIRTUES

Charity

Purity · Patience

Courage

Contemplation

Knowledge



AN INTERESTING COMPARISON: DIFFICULTIES OF ARCTIC TRAVEL.
THE FLOATING ICE OF THE POLAR SEA.



THE APPROACH TO THE NORTH POLE: HUMMOCKED ICE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.



A TYPICAL OBSTACLE TO NORTH POLAR EXPLORERS: A CRACK IN THE ICE.



Photo, Hamilton.
OF THE BREED WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE TO REACH THE NORTH POLE:
ESKIMO DOGS IN CHARGE OF COMMANDER PEARY.



Photo, Vernon.
DOGS OF THE KIND USED BY DR. COOK
AND COMMANDER PEARY.



PILE UP BY THE FORCE OF THE DRIFT: PACKED ICE IN THE NORTH POLAR REGIONS.



A PHENOMENON OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS: CHANNELS IN THE ICE
IN SUMMER.

As will be seen from these illustrations, there is a marked difference between the physical features of the two Poles, and the nature of the obstacles which explorers in each case have to encounter. The principal difference is that the North Polar regions consist mainly of a mass of floating ice, while at the South Pole the ice and snow lie on solid ground beneath. The dangers and difficulties at the North Pole are consequently those which result from the continual movement and unstable surface of the ice floes. They grind together with tremendous force, and pile themselves up in ridges and hummocks, while here and there occur great cracks in the ice, with stretches of water that have to be crossed.

Our Illustrations are reproduced from Dr. Nansen's "Farthest North," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON: DIFFICULTIES OF ANTARCTIC TRAVEL.
THE ICE AND SNOW OF THE ANTARCTIC LAND.



A SOUTH POLAR RIDGE, OR "BLUFF," WITH THE CAMP ON THE SOFT DRIFTING SNOW BELOW.



HEAVY GOING IN DEEP, SOFT SNOW: A TYPICAL SOUTH POLAR LANDSCAPE.



TYPES OF THE DOGS USED BY LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON IN HIS SOUTH POLAR EXPEDITION.



A NOVEL FEATURE IN POLAR TRANSPORT: MANCHURIAN PONIES SUCH AS LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON USED.



ONE OF THE DEEP YAWNING CHASMS COMMON IN THE ANTARCTIC, WHICH CUT THE EXPLORERS OFF IN THEIR MARCH.



ANOTHER CHASM AT ONE OF THE DEPOTS FORMED BY CAPTAIN SCOTT ON HIS EXPEDITION.

The above illustrations from Captain Scott's account of his voyage show the different character of the country round the South Pole, and the special difficulties which Antarctic explorers have to meet and overcome. It will be seen that the landscape is much more calm and immobile in its general appearance. The dangers are those which occur among snow mountains, cracks in the earth and deep crevasses, precipices, and yawning chasms. The depth and softness of the snow make progress very heavy and tedious round the South Pole.

Our illustrations are reproduced from Captain Robert F. Scott's book, "The Voyage of the Discovery," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAIT: DR. COOK, WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE DISCOVERED THE NORTH POLE.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CONRO.



THE MAN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE PLANTED THE STARS AND STRIPES AT THE NORTH POLE: DR. FREDERICK A. COOK IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

According to his own account of his journey, Dr. Cook started from Annatok at sunrise on February 19, 1908. The party consisted of 11 men and 103 dogs, which drew 11 sledges. Leaving the coast of Greenland, they proceeded westward over the lumpy ice of Smith Sound. The cold was intense, but they were fortunate in finding tracks of large game, which afforded an easy passage across Nansen Sound to Land's End. On the way they killed 101 musk oxen, 7 bears and 335 hares. They reached the southernmost point of Heiberg Land on March 18, and from thence six Eskimos and forty-six dogs

returned. Dr. Cook and the rest of the party put out into the Polar Sea to push on towards the Pole. On April 21, 1908, Dr. Cook's observations told him that they had reached the Pole. "Here," he writes in his account sent to the "New York Herald," "all meridians meet. With a step it was possible to go from one part of the globe to the opposite side—from the hour of midnight to that of midday." The temperature was 38 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. On April 23, 1908, Dr. Cook and his party left the Pole and began the long and arduous journey home. They reached Upernivik on May 21, 1909.

PEARY'S PROPHECY OF THE ESKIMOS: "WITH THEIR HELP THE WORLD SHALL DISCOVER THE POLE."

TYPES OF THE RACE WHICH HELPED DR. COOK TO FIND THE NORTH POLE: ESKIMO WOMEN AT WORK.



AN ESKIMO WOMAN COOKING IN HER HOME.

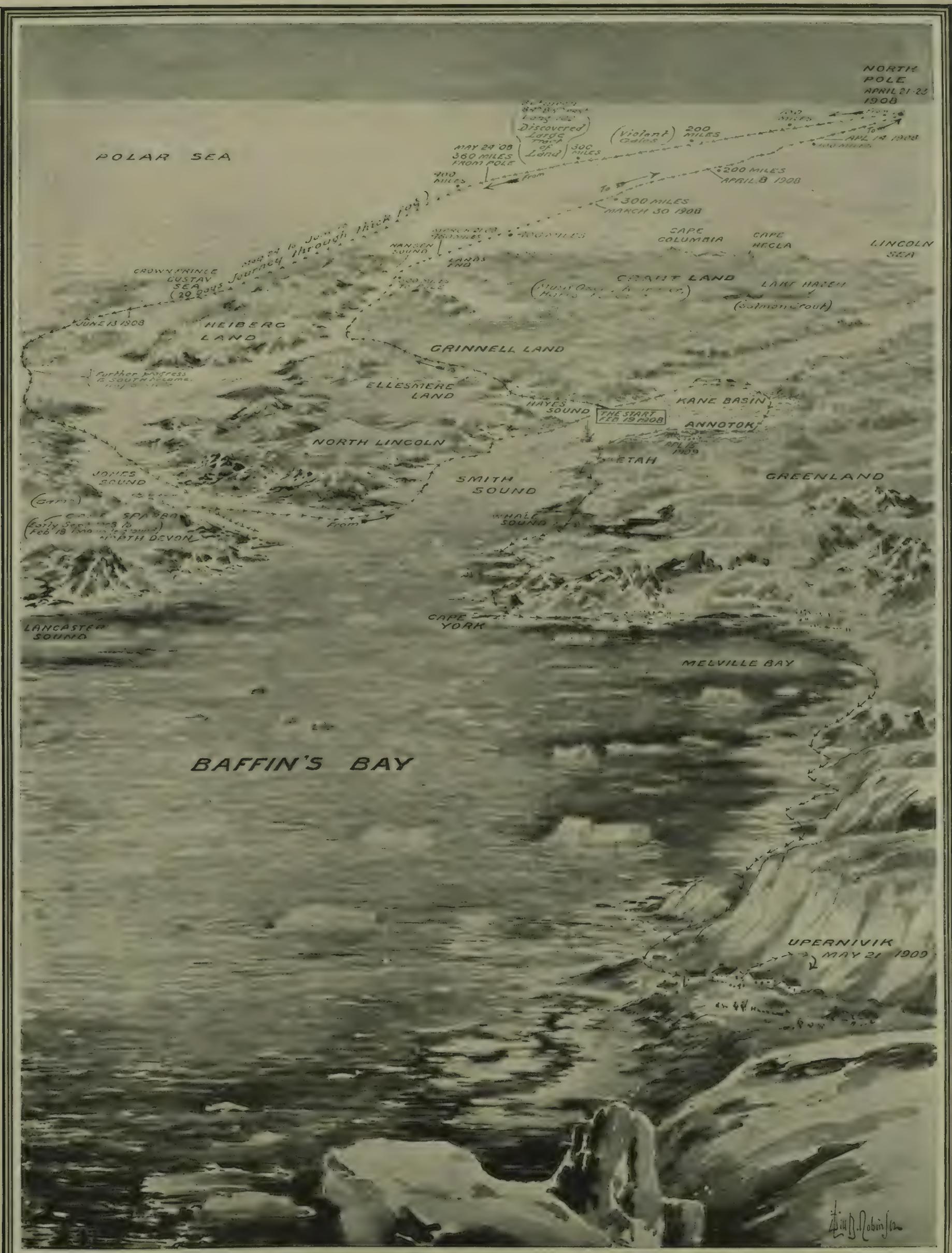
Commander Peary's prophecy about the Eskimos, given in the last words of his book, "Nearest the Pole," has found remarkable fulfilment in the experiences of Dr. Cook. "Let us not forget," wrote Peary, "that these people, trustworthy and hardy, will yet prove their value to mankind. With their help, the world shall discover the Pole." The whole chapter devoted to this strange people is extremely interesting, and especially so in the light of recent events. As regards their origin, they are thought to be the remnants of an ancient Siberian tribe, many of them being of a strikingly Mongolian type. They are simple, humorous



AN ESKIMO WOMAN FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.

and honest, generous and hospitable, ignorant and dirty, but very inquisitive and imitative. Their language is composed of many complicated prefixes and suffixes, and contains several hundred root-words. Girls are ripe for marriage at fourteen, or even earlier. There is no marriage ceremony, and young couples frequently change partners. The fact that Dr. Cook's story can only be corroborated by Eskimos lends particular interest to the following: "The position of the sun and the movements of the stars are the Eskimos' gauges for time and location. . . . Their ideas of astronomy are definite, though necessarily limited."

THROUGH THE ARCTIC ICE TO THE NORTH POLE:
A PICTORIAL MAP OF DR. COOK'S JOURNEY.



TO THE POLE IN THIRTY DAYS: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ROUTE.

The above bird's-eye view of the North Polar regions, designed to give a pictorial impression of Dr. Cook's dash to the North Pole, is not, of course, drawn to scale. It gives, however, a good indication of the character of the country through which the explorer passed with his faithful Eskimos and dogs, and a complete map of the route taken on both the outward and homeward journeys. It will be seen that starting from Hayes Sound on February 19, 1908, Dr. Cook took a semicircular route across the ice-hillocks of Grinnell Land to Nansen Sound. By March 21 he had reached Land's End and had entered upon the smoother floating ice of the Polar Sea. His advance then was rapid, and on April 21 he planted the Stars and Stripes at the spot where he concluded the North Pole ought to be. The return route was a circuitous one, the journey occupying a year. Violent gales when between 200 and 300 miles out on the homeward journey greatly delayed his progress, whilst during May and June he was twenty days travelling in a thick fog, on the borders of Heiberg Land. Dr. Cook spent from September to the following February underground on the shores of Cape Sparbo, and then, making a complete circuit of Baffin's Bay, past his old starting-point, he came down to Upernivik, the most northerly European settlement in the world, on May 21, 1909.—[DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.]



ART NOTES.

M. BRIEUX,
Author of "False
Gods," the new
play to be pro-
duced at his Majesty's
Theatre on September 14.
Photo. Gerschel.

over. There are more men learned in pictures than there are public offices connected with painting in this country; and if a Minister of Fine Arts — politics apart — were appointed to-morrow, Lord Carlisle, Lord Balcarres, and Mr. Wettheimer would be only three of a host of capable candidates. There is Mr. Roger Fry, for whom an office should be yawning, and there is Sir W. B. Richmond, whose work in the interests of English art, architecture, and atmosphere has been all unauthoritative and unheeded. That Mr. Holmes has been appointed as Mr. Cust's successor at the

National Portrait Gallery is wholly admirable; but so would have been the appointment of Mr. Lewis Hind, or Sir Hugh Lane, or Mr. Wedmore, if one may be allowed to suppose that each of those gentlemen would have fallen in with the offer of the post.

Mr. Holmes will find more to do at the National Portrait Gallery than the sleepy aspect of its rooms suggests. Each work offered for inclusion in the collection, and

MISS AURIOL LEE,

As Viola Hay in "A Sense of Humour," the new piece by Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton recently produced at the Playhouse.

Photos. E. Neame.

MISS BERYL FABER
(MRS. COSMO HAMILTON)

As Peg (Lady Hutton) in "A Sense of Humour," the play of which she is part author with her husband.

how his merit as a judge can be appraised by a world ignorant of the subject, we do not need to insist on the singularity of his expertise.

The attribution by a contemporary of the Arab Hall in Leighton House to Mr. Walter Crane, and Mr. Crane's explanation that the frieze only was of his design and that the praise for the rest was Mr. Aitchison's, reminds us that Leighton House should attract a shoal of visitors, if only for the sake of its Rhodian and Persian tiles.

Mr. Aitchison, rich in his own glories, would doubtless in his turn hand on some of the credit



A MAN OF MANY PARTS: MR. HARDING COX, WHO HAS NOW TURNED ACTOR AND ACTING-MANAGER, AS ROBERT MALKIN IN "THE PIN AND THE PUDDING," AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.

Mr. Harding Cox is remarkable for his versatility. He has already proved his capacity as an author, composer, painter, hunting-man, owner of greyhounds, amateur jockey, and fisherman. Now he is responsible for the present season at the Comedy Theatre, and plays the chief part in "The Pin and the Pudding" there. His son is also in the cast.

best judges, if not the only judge, of a Constable canvas; but, as it is difficult to understand

sometimes it in-



A KING CHANGED INTO A JESTER:
MR. MATHESON LANG AS ROBERT OF SICILY IN "THE PROUD PRINCE" AT THE LYCEUM.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's new romantic play, "The Proud Prince," produced at the Lyceum on Saturday last, deals with the familiar story of Robert of Sicily, who fell on evil days as a result of his pride, and was changed by an Archangel into a court jester.

(See "The Playhouses.")

clines to green, sometimes to purple, and it is always more mysterious than the tints of China.

This blue Mr. de Morgan exactly imitated, and he also contrived to reproduce so nearly the wonderful surface, transparent like old polished marble, and, to the eye, as soft as velvet, that it is not generally discovered how large a share he had in the making of the Arab Hall. Many of the tiles, however, date from the sixteenth and even the fourteenth century, and all have been incorporated with much-admired ingenuity by Mr. Aitchison.

But whose ingenuity was it that contrived the fountain in the middle of the hall in such a way that when Leighton's guests were much interested in his tiles they not seldom stepped backwards into its waters, where two goldfish were already swimming? This happened once when Whistler and Burne-Jones were of the party; and as neither has told of the other, perhaps both fell in.

E. M.



THE HEROINE OF THE NEW DRURY LANE DRAMA: MISS JESSIE BATEMAN IN "THE WHIP."

In the new drama with which Drury Lane Theatre opened on Thursday Miss Jessie Bateman takes the part of the heroine, Lady Diana, daughter of a sporting peer. The horse she rides is a scarcely less important character. One specially realistic scene represents the kennels of a hunt, with a pack of hounds on the stage.

WITH MARINA IN MELILLA: INCIDENTS IN THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN.



Photo, Halfstones.
ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE CHIEF: GENERAL MARINA EXHORTING HIS TROOPS.

This interesting snapshot shows the Spanish Commander-in-Chief addressing his soldiers on the eve of battle.



Photo, Halfstones.
HONOURED ON THE FIELD: A SPANISH SOLDIER BEING DECORATED.

Calvo, a Spanish soldier, was decorated on the field of battle. Note the curious striped uniform worn by the Spanish troops.



Photo, L.N.A.
A "JACK-IN-THE-BOX" FOR THE MOORS: A SPANISH TRICK.

The box in the picture is a Spanish mine laid for the Moors. It is watched all day, but left at night. The Moors sally down from the mountains after dark, and when they try to inspect it for loot it explodes. The Moors have already suffered heavily from this kind of machine.



Photo, Halfstones.
THE SPANISH V.C.: CALVO WEARING HIS ROYAL CROSS OF MERIT.

Calvo, the Spanish soldier decorated with the Royal Cross of Merit (military), is here seen wearing his well-earned honour. During the fighting the Spanish troops have earned the highest praise from military critics of all nations for their gallantry, despite their sufferings from heat and want of water.



MOORISH SNIPERS SHELLED BY SEARCHLIGHT: NOCTURNAL FIGHTING AT MELILLA.

The Spaniards have made extensive use of the searchlight at night in their fighting against the Moors. By its aid they have been able to train shells upon the encampments of the Riffians in their mountain retreats, whilst it has also been found useful in detecting "snipers," who creep down from the mountains for a chance shot at the Spanish camp.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOBK FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FREDERIC VILLIERS.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAULES



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE REV. PROFESSOR J. H. B. MASTERMAN,
Whose recent lectures on "Parliament and the People" are appearing
in book form through Messrs. Headley Bros.

ANDREW LANG ON THE TAXATION
OF PLEASURES.

THE taxable value of imaginary and imaginative pleasures is a topic which may try the acuteness of Budget-makers. For example, to take an extreme case, some men get a vast deal of pleasure out of poetry. This is certainly an aristocratic form of enjoyment; not only the People, but the human species in general can do without poetry, and feel no sensible inconvenience when deprived of access to Ben Parnassus.

The tax will fall, as taxation ought to swoop, on the superior few. For example, after reading with much enjoyment Mr. Bradley's recent Oxford Lectures on Shakespeare, Shelley, Keats, and other poets, I perceive that he gets much more enjoyment out of poetry than I ever did; probably more than Mr. Lloyd-George is capable of getting, and why should he not be taxed in proportion?

I doubt if I get fifty pounds a year in pleasure out of poetry, and I might be charged, say, £2 10s. on that, the tax being lowered every ten years as a kind of Old Age abatement.

There is the practical difficulty of estimating the amount which each person ought to pay on his imaginative enjoyments, but that can be overcome by appointing a sort of police (in plain clothes) to act as inspectors or estimators. Inspection of booksellers' account-books will show who the people are that buy poetry. Critics financial, like all critics, may find fault with my scheme. My plan, it will be said, discourages trade; printers, binders, publishers, and booksellers will suffer. But their loss, I think, will be infinitesimal. *De minimis non curat cancellarius.* Besides, nothing will prevent the minor poet from publishing (at his own expense), and though he usually takes no pleasure

A RELIC OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY BY THE RED SEA: DOOR-ORNAMENT OF A BURIED CHURCH AT ADULIS. This grotesque head, with a ring between the teeth, was unearthed on the site of Adulis. It is made of bronze, and formerly adorned the central door of a Christian church there.

£70,000. The interest on that sum at 3 per cent. is a good deal. I make it over two thousand a year, but on arithmetic I am no authority. Call it £1500, and make the collector pay on that sum according to the rate of Income Tax. Who can grumble at this arrangement? The owner of the picture values his pleasure in it at, say, £1500, and he is selfishly keeping that yearly sum lying



PART OF A SUN-TEMPLE USED TO BUILD A CHRISTIAN HOUSE: A FALLEN COLUMN RESTORED AT ADULIS.

The stones forming this column were found in a heap. It originally formed part of a Temple of the Sun, and had evidently been used later as a roof-support in building a Christian house.

in any poetry but his own, still his joy in that is immense. He will not grudge to

Mr. Lloyd-George and to National Defence a royalty of a shilling on every copy published—not sold, but

SUN-WORSHIP AND
CHRISTIANITY FIND A
COMMON GRAVE:
A TEMPLE
AND CHRISTIAN
BUILDINGS EXCAVATED
AT ADULIS.

The town of Zula, on the Red Sea, on the site of the ancient Adulis, was the British base of operations in the Abyssinian War of 1868. Adulis was an important port in Greek and Roman times.

Photographs by Paul Zepell, Salonica.

published—and nobody will really suffer.

In the same way the pleasure taken in pictures and statues and gems and vases and all sorts of things, by collectors is quite easily taxable. A man owns a picture worth



A GOLD CROSS OF THE 5TH OR 6TH CENTURY A.D.: FOUND AT ADULIS.

The cross was found in a Christian house near the Temple of the Sun. A Greek inscription on it indicates that it belonged to one

"Aaron the Priest." Aaron was perhaps a bishop of Adulis.

He spends lavishly for day-dreams, and must pay the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his whistle. A tax on dreams, pleasant dreams, would be difficult to collect, for as some people wickedly conceal the amount of their income, so all but very conscientious persons would be silent about their agreeable dreams. I therefore abandon this item in an ideal Budget.



"THE PLACE WHERE THOU STANDEST IS HOLY GROUND": SITE OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF ADULIS BEFORE THE EXCAVATIONS.

Earth is so old, and so many civilisations lie buried beneath its surface, that even the most desolate scenes may hide the graves of forgotten glories. The traveller never knows when he is standing on holy ground. Beneath this wild desert of sand and scrub, near the modern town of Zula in the Italian colony of Eritrea, on the Red Sea, lay hidden for many centuries the ruins of the ancient city of Adulis. There were buried side by side the sacred remains of two religions, a Temple of the Sun and a Christian church of the fifth or sixth century A.D.



A GREAT BUILDING WITHOUT ROOMS, DOORS OR WINDOWS: THE ANCIENT TEMPLE OF THE SUN AT ADULIS.

When the great Temple of the Sun at Adulis was excavated by the Italian Government, it was found to have been of massive construction, but lightly pyramidal in form. It apparently had no doors or windows, or any accessible or habitable chamber. Our photograph shows two sides of the temple, with some walls of Christian houses of the fifth or sixth century A.D. Fragments of relief and inscriptions show that it was dedicated to the sun. Similar sun-temples are common in Mesopotamia and Chaldaea.

THEIR GRACES: THE LEADERS OF BRITISH SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



NO. XVII.—THE DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (NOW THE COUNTESS EGERTON OF TATTON).

The Duchess, who was the widow of the third Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, was Alice Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Graham Graham-Montgomery, third Baronet. She is a Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. She married the third Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, as his second wife, in 1883. At his death, in 1889, the Dukedom became extinct. In 1894 the Duchess married Earl Egerton of Tatton.

LITERATURE



IVANHOE:-

THE TOURNAMENT AT ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

"The Second Temple in Jerusalem." It is not always easy to choose a title which exactly expresses the contents of a book. Sometimes it indicates too much and sometimes too little. Mr. W. Shaw Caldecott, the author

of "The Second Temple in Jerusalem; its History and its Structure" (John Murray), explains that the title of his book does not quite cover the ground of the writing, but suggests that this is an error on the right side—an opinion with which every reader of this interesting volume will surely agree. "Setting out nearly ten years ago," he says, "to write a monograph on each of the four sacred buildings of the Jews, I found myself compelled to surround each of these subjects by a larger ground of historic setting, and have thus been led over a wider area than that of the more immediate object." The result is that, in addition to an architectural restoration of the second Temple, based on the latest results of archaeological research, he has practically written a fresh survey of Jewish history from the early years of Ezekiel down to the demolition of the second Temple by Herod, preparatory to the erection by the latter of the third Temple, which took its place. To the general reader, perhaps, this "larger field of historic setting" will prove of greater interest than the technical subject of the book. The exact measurements and topography of the several Temples at Jerusalem are questions that appeal chiefly to the expert, and, from the point of view of human interest, they are mostly immaterial. At the same time it must not be supposed that Mr. Caldecott has merely used the second Temple as a peg on which to hang a series of historical essays. The larger interest of the book has grown inevitably out of the more restricted. But the architectural reconstruction of the second Temple is the pivot on which the whole book turns, and it is illustrated by a number of maps and plans, including two large plans, folded and placed in a pocket of the cover, of (1) Ezekiel's Temple, and (2) the walls and gates of Jerusalem. These will render the book of the utmost interest to students of Jewish archaeology, while to all theological students it will, no doubt, be of great value as giving afresh "a reasoned account of that most difficult of writers, Ezekiel." At the same time, the work is so arranged that the

technical details in no way clog the movement of the narrative chapters, forming

HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.—NO. XVII.:
MR. RICHMOND SEELEY,
OF MESSRS. SEELEY AND CO., LTD.

"The White Sister." "The White Sister" (Macmillan) would take precedence of many new novels even if it were not entitled to a sad pre-eminence by the untimely death of its author. The Marion Crawford novel is—has

always been—distinguished by its pellucid atmosphere. It has a clarity of its own, an attribute, it may be remarked in passing, which the admiring disciple has not found it practicable to imitate. How many people would be the better for taking a leaf out of Mr. Marion Crawford's books! There is nobody "coming on" who could do what has been done in "The White Sister," where a mature talent shows itself unimpaired. It is a romance of modern Roman life, more romantic than a story of ruff and rapier, because its adventurers walk in a workaday dress. It presents a problem to the reader early in its pages, and it keeps it unsolved until the last chapter, when it answers it with great dexterity. Angela Chiaromonte was betrothed to Captain Severi, a young artillery officer, who went to Africa and was reported dead. She took the veil; and Severi returned five years later to claim her. Plainly, the end of these true lovers must be marriage. How is Angela to be released from her vows as a nun without detriment to her spiritual welfare? It is a situation which calls for very delicate handling, and gets it. To write of these amazingly romantic occurrences in a perfectly sober, lucid strain is to bring the novelist's art to a peculiar perfection.

"The Green Curve." It is hardly fair to say there is nothing to raise a smile in "The Green Curve" (Blackwood), by "Ole Luk-Oie," for the yarn of "Cuvée - Reservée" is a capital story of the humorous side of brigandage; but most of the other tales in the volume are less amusing than grimly impressive. Modern warfare, as it is and as it is going to be in the near future, is not a sporting pastime, and if Ole Luk-Oie helps the English people to appreciate this important fact, we fancy he will have achieved the object with which he wrote "The Green Curve." As the General says to the temporising Minister while the enemy closes in upon their city, "I don't think you realise what War is." Ole Luk-Oie's pen bites and his crisp power of narrative is delightful.



A NEW NOVELIST: MRS. LANGTRY, WHOSE FIRST WORK OF FICTION IS TO BE PUBLISHED THIS MONTH.

Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bathe), the famous beauty and actress, has written a novel, her first, and this will be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson.

the bulk of the volume, which will appeal to everyone who takes an intelligent interest in history.



ROUGH GROUND FOR A MOTOR-CAR IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS:
A DRIED WATER-COURSE.

Mr. Scarfoglio dedicates his book, "Round the World in a Motor-Car," "to Italians all over the world, in America, Asia, and Europe; to all those children of modest little country who have traversed the earth with a spade and pick; . . . to all those of my race who have journeyed at a venture towards the west, and who, remote and forgotten in exile, have not forgotten their name, their language, and their native land."

Reproduced from Mr. Antonio Scarfoglio's "Round the World in a Motor-Car," by permission of the publisher, Mr. Grant Richards.—(See Review on Another Page.)

WATER BEHIND BARBED WIRE IN A DESERT: A PRIMITIVE WELL THAT IS GUARDED BY TWO MEN.

"There is only one water station in the desert, beside which are two hermits in a white tent, who make all travellers pay toll. . . . The well is a primitive wooden structure with old creaking pulleys, surrounded by a barrier of wood and barbed wire. . . . In the midst of the encampment rises a large wooden tablet, on which is painted with blacking: 'A barrel, 60 cents.; a bottle, 10 cents.; a glass, 5 cents.'"

A WINTER SPORT IN SUMMER: TOBOGGANING ON THE BEACH.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO.



A NEW AMUSEMENT FOR HOLIDAY-MAKERS AT THE SEASIDE: AN IDEA FROM BELGIUM.

At many holiday resorts round our coasts there are sand-dunes sloping to the beach where this novel form of tobogganing might be easily enjoyed. The scene here illustrated is laid at a small seaside resort in Belgium, where a slide of boards has been constructed from the top of the highest sand-dune to the shore, and those taking part shoot down it on wooden toboggans. Frequent, but not serious, tumbles occur, and great fun can be extracted from the game. Where a hard grass-slope can be found, with short smooth turf, the boards might be dispensed with.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

BY the time these notes see the light, motorists and their representative bodies will have talked such part of the Development Bill as concerns them completely out of sight. But the general feeling of automobilists towards the measure is unmistakable. If we are to be plundered in this fiscal way, motorists feel, and rightly, too, that they should have ample live representation upon the Road Authority that is to order the spending of their money. No Government placemen, no sinecurists, but practical motorists with a large knowledge of the roads of this country and the trend and needs of motor traffic. The proposal anent the construction of new motor-roads, to be devoted to the use of motor-traffic alone, and upon which no speed-limit is to obtain, is deprecated on all sides. The outcome of the motor-taxation should be first expended in making the ordinary roads motorable—that is, suitable for motors and safe and comfortable for other classes of traffic. Let the Road Authorities make and repair these roads up to average conditions, and the surplus, or part of it, required to make them motorable should be granted them from the Road Fund. But no motor-roads.

A close consideration of the methods of test pursued by the judges in the recent Lamp Trials, coupled with many years' experience of headlights of various sorts, has forced me to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the elaborate nature of the tests, they are by no means so satisfactory as they appear, for the reason that the illuminating qualities of

the lamps were not tested on a driven car. Those who have made a study of lamps and their light-giving powers know well that the definition of the lamp when stationary is good enough, but when vibrating on the lamp-bracket is quite a different thing. I have an imported lamp in my mind that is excellent when still, but when moving gives curious and disconcerting phantasmal shadows ahead of the car.

The latest 22-h.p. Daimler car is really a mechanical vehicle to be

The engine is fed from a three-jet carburettor, which is designed with a petrol-saving device. This ingenious device takes the form of an extra air-tube entering the choke-tube, the passing of air through this pipe being regulated by a pedal set on the left of the clutch-pedal. This is the kind of fitting which all drivers who seek to drive intelligently would like to find on their cars, and it is actuated more conveniently by the clutch-pedal foot than by hand. There are times and seasons when all engines will take more air than they can get through their automatic gadgets, however sensitive they may be, and it is then that such a device as that described is welcomed.



Photo. Topical.

A DANGEROUS ROAD: MOTORING AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF CEYLON.

Very careful driving is necessary for motorists touring among the sharp turns and steep declivities of the mountains in Ceylon. Our photograph shows the nature of the road in the famous Ramboda Pass.

considered. It would appear to go far towards being the last word in automobile construction. The much-discussed, much-contested, but now triumphant Silent-Knight engine, together with the great

county where they will not be devoured should turn their thoughts to smiling Devon. Police-traps do not exist, and if there be dangerous parts in villages, etc., I hear that a policeman stands out like an Englishman, in the open, to warn the lieges of their danger. All hail to the open-minded magistracy and the fair-minded Chief Constable who have ordered such things. Let us hope they will find their exceeding great reward by a large influx of considerate money-spending motor-tourists into delightful Devon. No fast driving can be done, no speeding is possible or desirable. The tourist must meander, wander, and rove, without a thought for distance or surfaces, and be content that by his car, and by his car alone, can he come at such feasts of scenic loveliness.

Photo. Topical.

IN THE RAMBODA PASS, CEYLON: MR. G. GNAPP ON A MAUDSLAY CAR.
Mr. G. Gnapp, who is connected with the Maudslay Motor Company, Ltd., has lately been on a tour in Ceylon. He is here shown taking his 35-45 h.p. Maudslay car through the Ramboda Pass.

improvements in transmission, have made the running of this new Daimler silky, sweet, and smooth.

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in smoking mixtures, as in wine, is the more desirable because of its rarity. The character of "Three Nuns" is the fascination of "Three Nuns"—bland, cool, exquisite.

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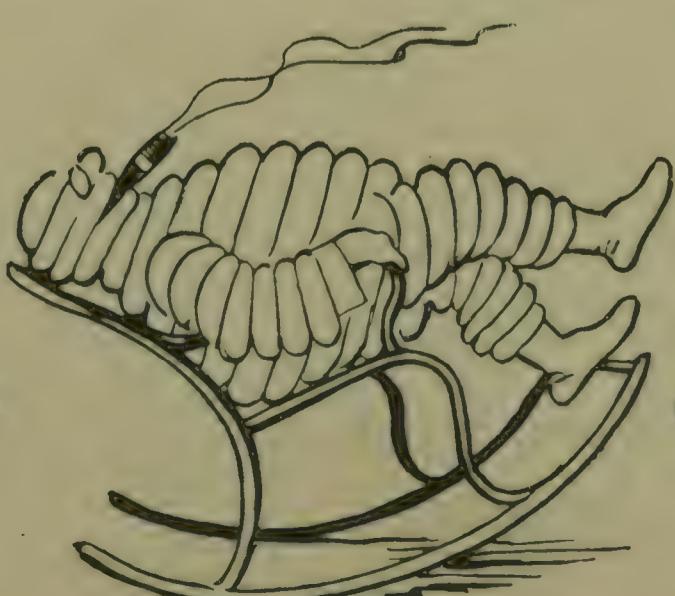
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LADIES' PAGE.

TWO ladies at least have now had the pleasure of ascending in air-ships. It is not at all surprising that there should be candidates for the experience, for there are quite a number of enthusiastic women balloonists; and although to fly in a still imperfect air-ship is more perilous than to go up in a balloon, it is really well understood that cowardice is not a feminine failing, at any rate in the present day. There exists a Woman's Aviation League, too, of which Lady O'Hagan is president. The object is not, however, to encourage flying by the members, but to promote—by collecting a fund and otherwise—the acquisition by this country of the new vessels of the air to use as a means of warfare. There is a similar league in Germany. Alas that such is the main, almost the exclusive light in which the advance of invention in this direction is apparently everywhere regarded—not for commercial uses, or for interchange of friendly communications, but as a means of national offence and of defence against the offensive intentions of others!

A useful booklet has been issued under the title of "The Finger-post," by the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women. It gives a brief sketch of all the occupations which girls of the educated class can now enter. Each short article is written by a lady who is herself following the profession or trade referred to; and if there is any criticism to be made, it is that most of them are a little too enthusiastic about the prospects and advantages of their own occupations. The Countess of Bective, who contributes an introduction to the little volume, observes that the subject is of ever-new interest, for the pressure of girls into the labour market increases instead of diminishing. From some points of view this is to be deplored, but it is no revolt on the part of women that has taken them out into the wage-earning field instead of their remaining what the Apostle calls "stayers-at-home." A reason is to be discerned for the change. There is no effect without a cause.

Women have to seek work in the outer world nowadays as they did not do of yore, mainly because modern invention has taken out of their hands so much of what they used to do in the home. Spinning and weaving and stitching, making by hand all the linen garments, and many others too, and brewing, and preserving food, and baking, and soap and candle and perfume making, and a great many of the like tasks that are now carried on in steam factories and distributed to the consumers by the aid of steam-boats and trains, were once the occupations of the women in the individual homes. Those employments are gone—the money by which fathers and brothers provided for the support of the females of their families in past days is now spent on buying from the shops what the home-working women produced in those past times—and accordingly the women must go out to seek employment. Domestic life still employs a great number; there is still sufficient work for many in guiding and labouring

about the house, and in child-tendance; but over and above this, great numbers of girl must go out to earn wages.

A novel and interesting field is "Welfare Work," of which Miss Jessie McCrossan tells from personal experience. It is the way in which a great employer, or company, gets into touch with the employés, and helps them in any way possible to be healthy and happy, and thereby secures the best available workers, and keeps them in heart and vigour, and anxious to give out their best in service. Miss McCrossan's company is, I believe, a great dyeing and cleaning firm. The "Welfare Secretary's" first business is to select the workers from among the young girls who are applicants; she ascertains that they are strong and healthy and have passed the seventh standard at school. Then she has to explain the work and the rules to the new worker. If a girl proves unsatisfactory the Welfare Secretary has to mention the faults and give a kindly warning. It often turns out that the girl has a grudge against the employer that a little explanation will clear away, and this makes a contented worker of a disaffected one. But the chief duty of the secretary is to organise comfort and well-being for the "hands."

The dining-rooms are a main point; "by thought and practice, we are able to supply very appetising meals for a less cost than what they would bring in for themselves," and the cheap and well-cooked food provided "soon makes a distinct improvement in the physique of the girls." For the period of rest that follows the meal there are games, or reading in easy-chairs amidst flowers and pictures, and playing on a piano. An urgent need of most of the girls is a dentist's attention; one is arranged for, but the girls save up to pay the fees, and in doing so, many learn for the first time the value of the savings bank that is attached to the secretary's work, where the company allows five per cent. interest. A lady doctor's attendance on two days a week, visits to any workers away for illness, a library, a flower-garden, a money prize for any suggestion adopted by the company for the improvement of the works, are only some of the means adopted to make life better for the toilers. The Welfare Secretary's must be a delightful post to fill; the only pity is that not many great firms have yet realised that "Welfare Work pays the employer."

Though so many Londoners are at present holiday-making, the great city is full of visitors, and there will be very many who will be delighted to accept the invitation given to all my readers by Messrs. Chappell, the makers of the celebrated pianos of that name, to call at their saloon, 50, New Bond Street, W., at any time, to hear the latest improvement that they have made in their "player-piano." They claim that their new invention averts any mechanical or monotonous character, and enables the personality of the performer using the "player" to be fully exercised, as the melody and the accompaniment can by the new means be played separately—the one soft with the other loud, etc.—FILOMENA.



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Long coat and skirt in light cloth with darker cloth hands and vest, and braid trimmings.

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PARLIAMENT.

NEITHER side of the House of Commons shows any sign of yielding, although the idea of sitting till near Christmas has ceased to be a joke and has become a nightmare. The struggle over the licence duty part of the Finance Bill has not proved so short, sharp, and decisive as the Prime Minister declared it would be, but has been conducted in an obstinate manner. Unionists, instead of deserting the House when the land clauses passed through Committee, attended in full force, and under the brilliant leadership of Mr. Balfour have fought with undiminished keenness. They have denounced the new licence duties as direct fines upon industry, and as a vindictive burden which the trade could not bear. Concessions



A PICTURE FOR PATRIOTS: H.M.S. "BELLEROPHON" LEAVING PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

"H.M.S. 'Bellerophon'" is the title of a picture recently painted by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., the distinguished marine artist. From Portsmouth Harbour the stately battleship is shown emerging into the cold greyness of a winter sky and sea. The picture has been reproduced in colours on special plate paper suitable for framing, and is published by the proprietors of Player's Navy Cut. Copies may be obtained through any tobacconist at one shilling, or from John Player and Sons, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., Nottingham.

to small Irish brewers and publicans led to lively debates, Mr. Tim Healy's language supporting the suspicion of the Unionists that these formed part of a political bargain between the Government and the Nationalist Party. "What have we got," he asked the Ministers, "for not putting you in a minority?" His indiscreet frankness irritated the colleagues who, he said, had been deceived in the bargain, while it caused amusement to the Opposition. Mr. Asquith, who took Mr. Lloyd-George's place when the licence clauses were reached, has defended them in a courteous, good-humoured tone, and has been ably aided by Mr. Herbert Samuel and the Solicitor-General, who are specially skilled in the subject.

kissed to death by enthusiastic womenkind. That alone may have been worth all the hardships they suffered.

THE NEW STRAND PALACE HOTEL.

MESSRS. Joseph Lyons and Co., who have done so much to reform and revolutionise the catering business, have added one more to their already numerous establishments. Their grand new Strand Palace Hotel, situated in the heart of the Strand, will be opened to the public on Tuesday. The principal novel feature of the hotel will be the prohibition of tips, which have always been an annoyance and embarrassment. Though



AN HOTEL WHERE THERE WILL BE NO TIPS: THE NEW STRAND PALACE HOTEL, IN THE STRAND.

the tariff will be on popular lines, the hotel will be thoroughly up-to-date in luxurious accommodation. Some idea of its size may be gained from the fact that it will be possible to cater for 800 people at once in the restaurant, grill-room, and winter garden, and the number of bedrooms is 470. Each one of these contains, in addition to comfortable furniture, a marble basin with hot and cold water laid on. The total charge for bed, breakfast, bath, etc., is 6s., and for a double room, 11s. Luncheon at 1s. 6d. will be served from twelve to three, and a half-a-crown table-d'hôte dinner between six and nine. Mr. Joseph Lyons entertained a large gathering at an inaugural luncheon on Monday last.

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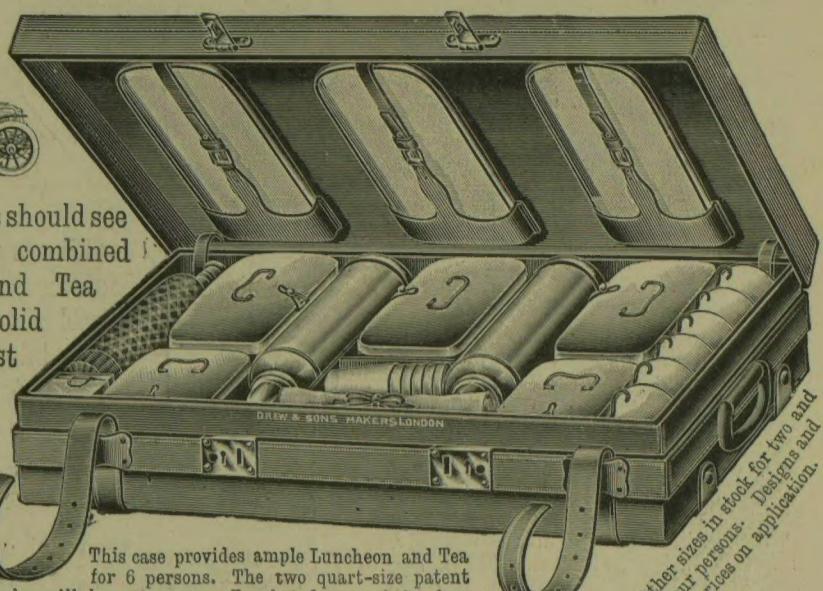
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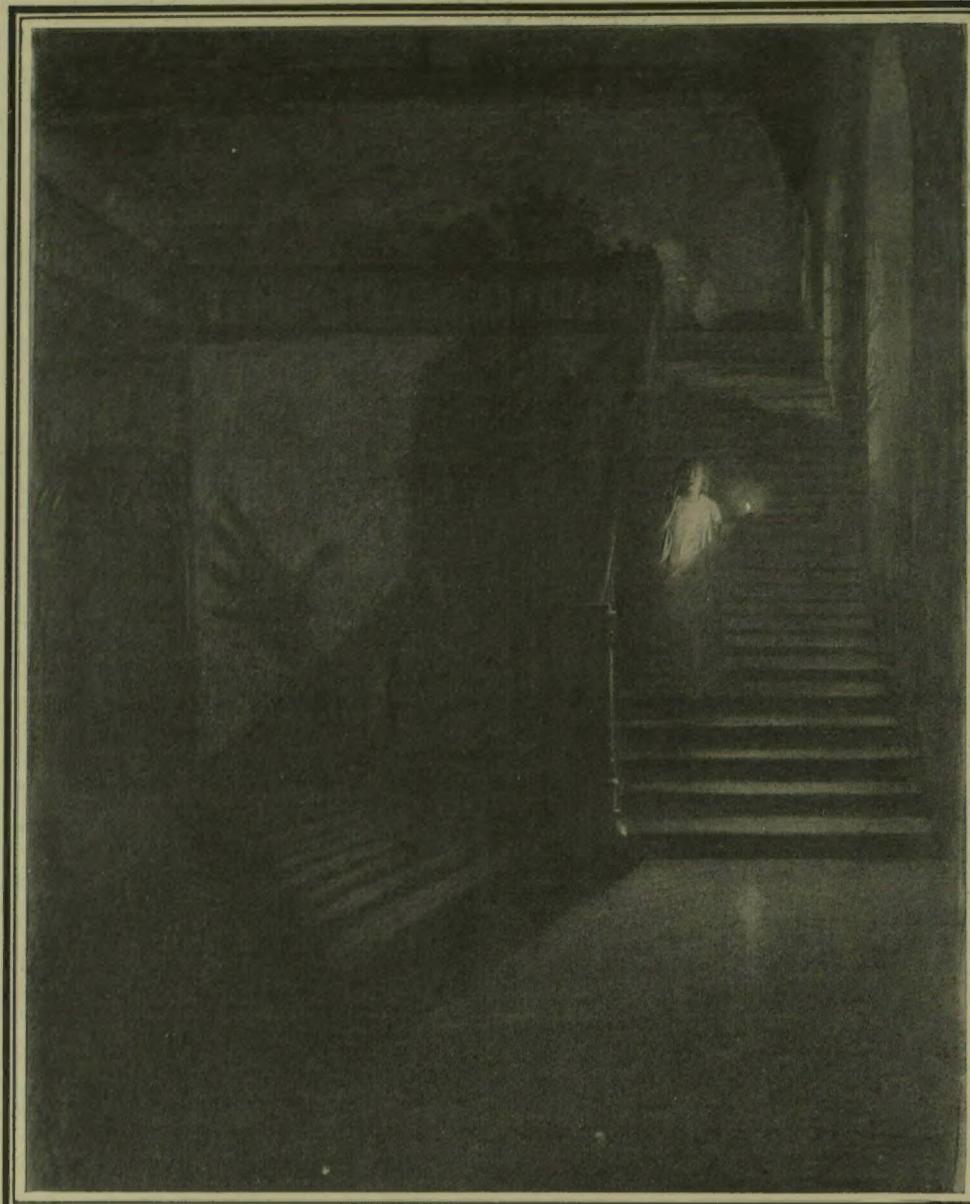
THE PLAYHOUSES.

"DEAR LITTLE DENMARK," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

AFTER all, in musical comedy, it is your comedians who should be primarily considered, and, if they are fitted well with opportunities for fun and song and dance, the story or sentiment can be left very much to look after itself. The author-composer of the new Prince of Wales's piece, Mr. Paul Rubens, has had too much experience not to have learned this lesson; and, while he may be congratulated on having hit upon a novel setting for his entertainment, sufficiently indicated by the title, "Dear Little Denmark," and beautifully realised by his scene-painters; while, too, he has invented an agreeable love-story, with ballads to match, adapted to the talents of that popular pair of stage-lovers and vocalists, Mr. Bertram Wallis and Miss Isabel Jay, his main guarantee of success lies in his having furnished his trio of comic artists, Mr. Huntley Wright, Mr. James Blakeley, and Miss Gracie Leigh, with just the sort of burlesque characters and just the sort of droll scenes in which they can show to advantage. Miss Leigh has some amusing ditties, and she shares a dance with Mr. Wright which gives him his best chance. Mr. Blakeley has a laughable "turn," in which he describes the adventures of a certain Fritz. And the rest is, as the programme states, "chatter, jingle, and tunes," though there is a plot, of sorts. But, as in musical comedy generally, the story matters little, and the recommendation of "Dear Little Denmark" is that it will keep playgoers amused without requiring a moment's thought.

"THE PROUD PRINCE" AT THE LYCEUM.

Everybody who knows his Longfellow has heard of Count Robert of Sicily. It is out of this legend, decked out with episodes of sensationalism and all the adornments of music and dance, all the stage apparatus of luxury, that Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy has constructed a romantic drama that ought just to catch the fancy and please the tastes of those popular audiences that assemble at the



"CETTE PETITE MAIN-LÀ:" MME. GEORGETTE LEBLANC (MADAME MAETERLINCK) IN THE SLEEP-WALKING SCENE, AS GIVEN AT ST. WANDRILLE.

In the realistic presentation of "Macbeth" recently given by M. and Mme. Maeterlinck at their residence, the Abbey of St. Wandrille, the part of Lady Macbeth was taken by Mme. Maeterlinck, who, before her marriage, was well known as an actress under the name of Georgette Leblanc. The play was not acted on a stage, but rather "lived" in various parts of the old abbey and its grounds, appropriate to the different scenes. In the great refectory, for example, was given the famous somnambulist scene, where Lady Macbeth descends the staircase in her sleep, and says: "Not all the perfumes of Arabia will sweeten this little hand."

Lyceum. All through the play good and evil are shown in desperate conflict, all through vice usurps all the fine colours, while virtue has only its conscious rectitude for comfort; but, of course, goodness eventually triumphs, and the spectator has the double advantage of enjoying the picturesqueness of the accessories of vice and being able to reserve his sympathies for struggling virtue. Take the scene of gentle Perpetua, thrust by the Prince's orders into the home of Lysabeta, a notorious courtesan, and being told as she wonders at the lavishness of her surroundings and the strangeness of her comrades' looks that they belong to "the oldest profession in the world"—what a delightful sense of peeping at the forbidden that passage affords the unsophisticated! And then the converted Prince's gallant efforts in his guise as jester to help the girl he has tried to wrong, his readiness to fail in a duel if she may so be saved; nay, his contentment to ascend the stake and suffer martyrdom by fire if he can make amends—all these episodes, especially as they have for climax a transformation-scene of love and happiness—how they gratify the popular demand for heroism in the lover and final victory for virtue! Mr. Matheson Lang as the royal hero, Mr. Eric Mayne as the necessary villain, and Mr. Frederick Ross as the heroine's father, all deliver their speeches with a breadth of tone that suits the house; and the challenging beauty of Miss Dillon's courtesan and the girlish sweetness of Miss Dorothy Thomas's Perpetua make exactly the sort of contrast required in drama of this highly coloured kind.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number]

Hull would appear to be a stronghold of the Argyll car. For three years the poor cripple children in Hull have been treated to a motor-outing. A number of the leading ladies and gentlemen of Hull were able to extend this outing up to nearly 170 children last Saturday, and no fewer than fifteen privately owned Argyll cars were placed at their disposal. The destination was Hornsea, and the outing, which proved a brilliant success in every way, was more than appreciated by the poor little cripples.

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN AGAINST ECZEMA

Thousands of Cures by "Antexema," the Great British Skin Healer

MUCH is said about armies and the art of war, but it is sometimes forgotten that "peace hath her victories no less renown'd than war." This is specially true of the peaceful conquests of modern medical science, for the forces of health are continually waging relentless war with the armies of disease. A good illustration is found in the successful "Antexema" campaign against eczema, that enemy of comfort, ease, and good looks; in this warfare, victory after victory is being won. No one nowadays need suffer from wearying, incessant irritation, which is bad by day and worse at night, for "Antexema" will conquer this distressing complaint. In wonder-working "Antexema" eczema has met its master, and this terrible form of skin illness will soon be a thing of the past. Thousands are being cured by this remarkable remedy every day, and you also can be delivered from the clutches of eczema, either in its dry, weeping, scaly, or gouty variety by "Antexema." Arm yourself with this famous British

skin remedy, and you will put to flight eczema and every skin trouble. It is not merely claimed that "Antexema" is better than everything offered, but the claim is that nothing can compare with it.

"Antexema" is Unique and possesses advantages and virtues not found in any other preparation whatever. "Antexema" is not an ointment, so it neither soils garments nor bed-clothes. It is invisible on the skin, and does not stop up the pores. Then, again, it is supplied in glass bottles, so that you run no risk of metallic poisoning. Another point in favour of "Antexema" is that no bandages are required with it, and, considering the way in which bandages restrict the circulation, the advantage of this point will readily be perceived. "Antexema" is a triumph of modern medical knowledge

and scientific research, and the results following its use are wonderfully gratifying. "Antexema" cures every skin-illness, either in its early or advanced stage, and all skin complaints disappear when it is used. "Antexema" gives immediate relief, and irritation that makes you wretched all day and drives you almost mad at night, stops immediately you apply "Antexema" to the bad place. The sweet, soothing relief which you gain is most grateful to the skin-tortured man, woman, or child. Use "Antexema," give your skin trouble notice to quit, and you will realise what skin comfort and skin health are. When "Antexema" touches the affected part it forms a dry, protective, air-tight, germ-proof and invisible skin over it, and this covering prevents dust, dirt or microbes of disease finding their way into the body and adding to your suffering, and you will very soon be cured. Never be without a bottle of "Antexema." Use it at the first sign of ill-health of your skin and you will prevent future trouble, discomfort, disfigurement, and humiliation. Every skin illness yields to "Antexema."

The question is sometimes asked, "Will 'Antexema' cure pimples?" Someone else says, "Will it cure ringworm?" and a third person says, "Will it cure redness and roughness of my skin, or is it right for bad-legs or netterash?" Then, again, the enquiry is made, "Does 'Antexema' cure eczema of every kind, even if it has lasted for years?" Then a mother asks, "Is it safe to apply 'Antexema' to the tender skin of my baby?" To all these questions there is but one answer, "Yes!" emphatically, "Yes!" Prove its value for yourself.

The following are three examples of the value of "Antexema" in curing different skin troubles. Mr. B. A., Newport, writes: "For years I suffered from rash, spots,



Mothers recognise the value of "Antexema" as a cure for children's skin troubles.

Another point in favour of "Antexema" is that no bandages are required with it, and, considering the way in which bandages restrict the circulation, the advantage of this point will readily be perceived. "Antexema" is a triumph of modern medical knowledge

and blemishes on the face, which caused me much trouble and anxiety. I tried many so-called remedies, but without success. I then used 'Antexema,' and as a result of the first three applications I found the burning irritation ceased, and the blemishes disappeared, and my face became quite smooth. I can only echo the cry of others in saying it is a marvellous cure." Pte. W. T. (Mhow, Central India), writes thus: "In India in the summer you get various skin complaints, of which prickly heat is one which attacks nearly everyone. You can get no sleep with it, but as soon as I applied 'Antexema' I got great relief; half a bottle cured me. I will recommend it to all suffering from any skin disease." Mr. E. G. Essingwold writes: "I have used 'Antexema' for my eczema, which has troubled me for eighteen years. I have tried a great number of other treatments, but all have failed, and doctors could do nothing for me. 'Antexema' gave me great relief, and has cured my face, and I owe you a deal of thanks."

Thousands of similar expressions of heartfelt gratitude might be quoted referring to the cure of every form of skin complaint.

You see 'Antexema' cure

Day by day, as "Antexema" is used, you will see an improvement in the condition of your skin. Blemishes will disappear, your skin will become clearer, irritation will vanish, and soon there will not be a vestige of your former trouble remaining. Thousands have proved this, and you will do the same by adopting the "Antexema" treatment. Throw away ointments and bandages,

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of York has fixed St. Matthew's Day, Sept. 21, for the consecration at York Minster of the Rev. Canon West Watson as Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, in succession to the late Bishop Ware.

Canon Peile, who has been Vicar since 1907 of All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, Knightsbridge, will become Archdeacon of Warwick as soon as the archdeaconry is constituted. The title "Warwick" is given out of compliment to the old county town, but the Bishop of Worcester says that it does not follow that the Archdeacon will live there, or that it will be the centre for meetings.

The Rev. E. Hermitage Day, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Loan Collection for the Swansea Congress, says that many of the objects promised are of exceptional, and not a few of unique, interest. They will be thoroughly representative of different periods. It is improbable that a collection so representative of Welsh Church possessions in plate and books will be available for the student of such things for many years to come.

The Mayor of Norwich proposes to call a meeting in Norwich about the middle of this month to consider the question of a memorial to the late Dean Lefroy.

Canon Thompson, the news of whose sudden death from heart failure came with such a shock to the wide circle of admirers of his work at Southwark Cathedral, has been buried in the old churchyard at Tintagel, Cornwall. He had arranged to take his usual term of residence at Southwark Cathedral this month.

"The Advantages and Disadvantages of a Church being Established" and "The Pan-Anglican Congress: Its Suggestions and Practical Results on Foreign Missions," are the chief subjects to be discussed, besides the ordinary business, at the Carlisle Diocesan Conference on Sept. 22 and 23.

V.

Messrs. Methuen are issuing in a series of twelve uniform volumes, at 5s. net, each, the principal works of Oscar Wilde, including stories, plays, essays, and poems. The new edition is based on the limited edition recently published, and now out of print, but it is not quite so complete. The books, which are very tastefully produced, will appear at fortnightly intervals. The first volume, "Lord Arthur Savile's Crime, and Other Stories," has already been issued. The title-story deals in a spirit of persiflage with the crime of murder, committed light-heartedly by a young aristocrat, who, having been told by a cheiromantist that there is murder in the lines of his hand, decides to get it off his conscience before he marries. As he does so with complete success, the moral of the story might be dangerous to readers without a sense of Wilde humour.

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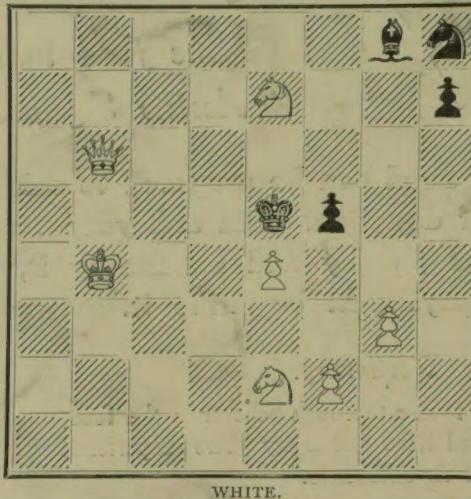
J M K LUPTON (Richmond). — How do you defend Q to Kt 6th (ch)?

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3407 received from Arun Singha (Calcutta) and J G (Formosa); of No. 3402 from R. H. Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and Louis V. Laws (Denver); of No. 3404 from R. H. Couper and J. Rumbold; of No. 3405 from C. Barretto (Madrid), Frank W. Atchinson (Crowthorne), C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), J. B. Camara (Madeira), L. Harris-Liston, M.D., and Albert Gallatin (New York); of No. 3406 from John Isaacson (Liverpool), Thomas Wetherall (Manchester), L. Harris-Liston, and J. Rumbold.

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PROBLEM No. 3409.—By C. H. MORANO (Mannheim).

BLACK.



SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3406.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1. B to K Kt 7th
2. Q takes P (ch)
3. Q Mates.

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. P to K 6th, and if 1. K to B 6th, then 2. P to K 6th (dis ch), etc.

We have received the "Year-Book of the British Correspondence Chess Association for 1909," which reports a satisfactory condition of things, both as to numbers and finance. Mr. G. L. Brooks has won the annual competition, and Mr. C. Platt has played the most brilliant game. Copies of the book and further particulars can be obtained from the hon. sec. and match captain, Mr. F. de Mattos Harding, 2, Pretoria Terrace, Burgess Hill.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and two codicils of COLONEL WILLIAM ERNEST BRYMER, of Ilston House, near Dorchester, for many years M.P. for Dorchester and South Dorset, who died on May 9, have been proved by Henry William Tugwell and Charles Oliver Bigg, the value of the estate being £240,497. The testator gives the whole of the property in which he had an interest under the will of his late uncle, Archdeacon Brymer, to his brother John George Brymer for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male; £500 each to the executors; £10,000 to Alice Duchesse de Bojan; and legacies to servants. His freehold and leasehold estate he leaves upon like trusts as those of the Puddletown estate, and the residue of the personal property to his brothers, Arthur Lewis, Frederick Augustus, and Walter Spencer.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1908) of MR. HUGH LEWIS, of Woodfield House, Hill, Sutton Coldfield, who died on Aug. 21 last, is now proved, the value of the estate being £90,572. The testator gives everything he may die possessed of to the Guest Hospital, Dudley.

The will of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILSON BLACK, K.C.B., of the Junior United Service Club, Pall Mall, has been proved by Colonel Courtney von Trower, and his widow, the value of the property being £54,824. He leaves everything to his wife absolutely.

The will of MR. HENRY WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW EDWARDS, D.L., J.P., of Hardingham Hall, Norfolk, who died on June 1, has been proved by his son Major William Mordaunt Marsh Edwards, V.C., the gross value of the real and personal estate being £125,224. The testator gives £16,000 to his daughter Constance Catherine Gawn; £21,000, and the use of the White Lodge estate until she shall marry, to his daughter Ellen Lucy; £500 to his servant Frederick Lacey; £200 to Dr. Thomas Lambert Lock; legacies to servants; and the residue to his said son.

The will and codicil of MR. WILLIAM PEECH, of Fern Bank, Roehampton, who died on July 1, have been proved by his widow, his son William Henry Peech, and Henry Steel, the value of the estate being £533,699 1s 7d. The testator gives £1000, the household effects and the use of his residence to Mrs. Peech, and £500 to his said son. Subject thereto he leaves the whole of the property in trust to pay the income from one-third to his wife during widowhood, or from one-sixth should she again marry, and the ultimate residue to his children equally.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Montague William Wootten Wootten, of Oxford, banker. £79,909
Mr. Alfred Ashton, Broadlands, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells. £79,376

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